

See

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIII.

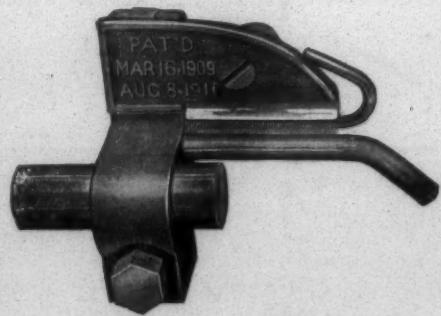
CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1922

NUMBER 23

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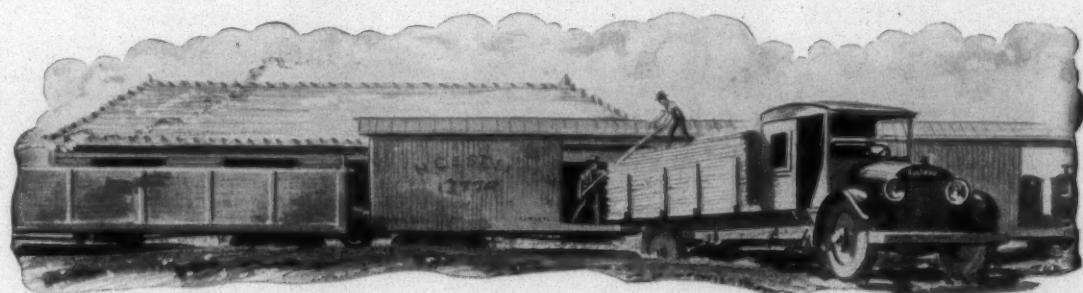
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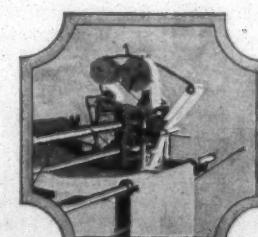
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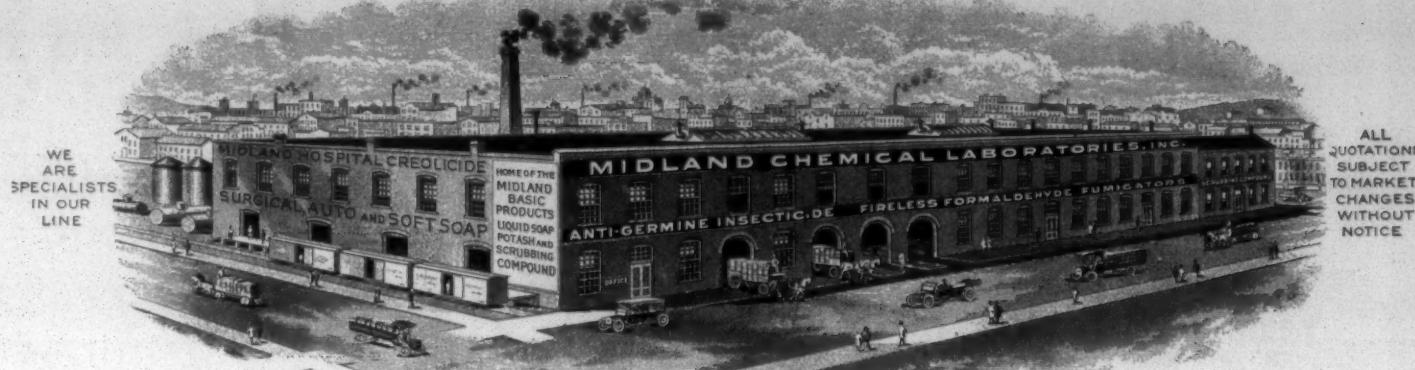
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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NUMBER 23

Lancashire Cotton Trade Improving

(By E. R. Streat, Secretary of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in The Journal of Commerce.)

The situation and prospects in the export markets are naturally of the utmost importance in the Lancashire cotton trade, since by far the greater proportion (it is estimated between 75 and 80 per cent) of cotton goods produced in Great Britain are for the overseas markets. Comparisons between what obtained in pre-war years and what obtains today in Lancashire's cotton trade with Europe is difficult. Any basis for useful comparison is distorted if not destroyed either by reason of the political and economic changes throughout the continent or because of the unsound nature of any deductions based upon the abnormal boom of 1919-20 or upon the unprecedented depression of 1921. But we cannot disregard the trade statistics altogether, since the only other indications of which we can make use are the experiences and impressions of individual traders, which are influenced by a thousand and one personal factors and are scarcely ever completely reconcilable.

Let us first place the European markets in their correct relation to Lancashire cotton exports, which represent over a quarter of the total of all British exports. It is not always realized that in pre-wartimes the chief European markets took some 20 per cent (value) of exported British cotton piece-goods and yarns. That figure is based on the years 1911, 1912, 1913, and may fairly be taken as an average of the period which was comparatively free from violent fluctuations. It also includes the figures for Turkey, part of which cannot properly be so included.

Lancashire's Boom Period.

In 1919 this figure rose as high as 44 per cent, a fact largely accounted for by the rush for goods in many European markets, notably those of Scandinavia, Belgium, France and to a lesser degree Italy. The trade boom made itself felt in the European markets some months before its full strength was apparent in other quarters but by 1920, although the Continental countries continued to absorb far larger quantities of Lancashire goods than ever before, the rest of the world had come into line, with the result that Europe's share of the whole became 20 per

cent, as in the pre-war years. The fateful demand in Europe—given the bound to be the case, and especially trade of the boom period was of a free play of normal forces—is sufficient to absorb the production of higher value than any previously recorded, but even in quantities some of the European countries established records hitherto unapproached in their consumption of piece-goods and yarns. This abnormal demand, the result of a long period of restricted supplies, and of the economic ruin of many nourishing sections of the cotton industry on the Continent should not be taken at its face value. The real extent of the demand was sadly over represented by the actual exports, as the unfortunate importers quickly discovered when the trade depression found them with heavy stocks on hand. In 1921 Europe took 17 per cent of Lancashire's exports, the total of which, in qualities, was not much more than half the pre-war average.

These figures may be surprising to those in Lancashire who have been apt to regard the European markets as of little importance in comparison with the great outlets in the East. They show that Lancashire has a large outlet for goods even in countries which possess their own cotton industries. Generations of experience on the part of both masters and men count for much, and the biggest producing area in the world has special facilities and special knowledge by virtue of which it can offer something either by way of price or quality or range of choice which will attract consumers even in countries having a considerable home production.

Export Trade Conditions.

Lancashire's interest in the task of reconstruction is twofold, direct and indirect. The direct interest is in the restoration of its export markets on the Continent, but the indirect interest, which is possibly more vital, is the fact that the ability of the great markets of the East to buy Lancashire's goods depends very largely on the extent to which Europe can absorb the raw materials of the East. How far this output can be absorbed and the circle of international trade completed rests almost entirely on the restoration of industrial and commercial stability in the European countries.

First, as to Lancashire's trade in relation to those countries who possess a considerable cotton industry of their own. In my opinion, the po-

so far Lancashire, because each local industry naturally has the advantage of these countries themselves and to vantage in its own country. There leave a residue of demand to be satisfied by Lancashire. There cannot be any overwhelming increase in the markets of the East, Near East, and South America. Broadly it is not in the same class of goods, and effects a different group of people. In those fields all who would be rivals to Lancashire supremacy will be resisted tooth and nail.

The demand within the European markets as quite a separate question. Lancashire should not—and, I believe, will not—relinquish for many years her interest in them, but this need not drive our friendly rivals either to despair or to the despairing fanaticism of excessive tariff walls, about which something must be said in considering trade with Europe today.

Effects of Tariffs.

Lancashire is accustomed to selling her products under the handicap of adverse tariffs, and has done so successfully throughout her history. But the industry has always fully appreciated that the tariffs had the result of restricting the total amount of cotton goods consumed in any country, whether locally produced or from Lancashire. Cotton goods may be reckoned one of the chief benefits of civilization, their comparative cheapness, and their cleanliness giving them special attractions over other forms of clothing. Apart from artificial restrictions these advantages would be sufficient to ensure a steadily increasing consumption, which would create a demand in which each country's manufacturers would share.

The existence of tariff barriers has certainly impeded this expansion in the past. At the present time, however, tariffs in many European countries are on such a scale as to exert far more than a merely passive resistance to the free circulation of a necessity of life. They have been increased to such an extent that in many cases certain classes of goods often not extensively produced in the particular country have ceased to be imported at all. The home producers have thus secured the alleged advantage of watertight protection. But they are enjoying what will prove to be the less permanent and less profitable of the alternatives now before them. Take away the

cheapness of cotton goods and you remove their chief claim on the consumer. Remove this attractive feature over a period of years and the potential demand is directed into other and possibly permanent channels. Moreover, anything which restricts world consumption for the next decade will undoubtedly retard the efforts to increase the world's cotton supply by opening up new cotton growing fields. By their very nature the different schemes now on foot must either progress or be abandoned, and if the latter is their fate the world runs a grave risk of encountering a future of shortage of raw material, which would permanently enhance prices. But with plentiful supplies of cotton and constant effort toward lowest possible prices, there is an ample margin, taking the world as a whole, for an expansion in the consumption of cotton goods. The industry is not faced with the competition of other textiles, but rather with the problem of offering cotton clothing at a price which will attract the purchaser when his question is, "Shall I buy that—or must I go without?"

The enormous tariffs on cotton goods in many countries are definitely curtailing consumption and seriously damaging the trading good-will of the world's cotton industry. I would like here to stress the point that there are several countries which increased their tariffs—or took decisions so to do—a year or so after the war, just when the value of money was falling and prices were soaring; in short, just when conditions seemed temporarily to constitute an argument for increase. Whatever argument led to the heavy increases, they would look very different if reviewed in the light of today. Prices have come down in a remarkable degree, almost every where the money situation is quite changed, but the tariffs remain as a legacy from the times of the trade boom, and constitute an absolute deadweight on the efforts toward recovery. One could wish that these considerations carried conviction not only to the Governments concerned, but to the European manufacturer, who is apt to place much too high a value on tariffs as a means of ensuring his own prosperity.

Unfortunately, where there are not tariffs, there is often something else. Exchanges—even the less fantastic ones—are a great handicap. But in certain markets, notably Rumania, Bulgaria, and Jugoslavia, the existence of considerable pre-war and post-war debts in respect of cotton goods accounts hampers fresh exports even where the demand is sufficiently strong to overcome the test of adverse exchanges. The causes of the virtually complete stoppage in the Russian trade are happily not existent in other countries, but the economic upheaval and the disturbance of former channels of trade has inevitably diminished the trade in many quarters.

Trade in Cotton Piece Goods.

I pass now to a necessarily brief survey of the various markets in cotton piece goods.

In each of the three-pre-war years Germany bought approximately £2,000,000 of piece goods from Lan-

cashire, representing some eighty million yards. It is not possible to estimate what proportions of these takings passed out of Germany again, but it was considerable. The hold that Germany had on the northeastern countries of Europe was such that she could often resell Lancashire goods more readily than they could be sold direct. Russia almost certainly got a portion of her takings in this indirect way, otherwise it would be difficult to explain why a country with so vast a population only took from us about 3,750,000 yards of cloth. Germany took 52,000,000 yards in 1919, nearly 14,000,000 in 1921. The latter figures seem to indicate a revival in the demand within Germany, and possibly a resumption to a limited extent of the entrepot trade.

Holland was an extensive purchaser of Lancashire goods, though generally she took lower priced goods, probably grays to a large extent for finishing in her own factories and shipment East. Though the yardage of Holland's pre-war takings approximated to those of Germany, the value was noticeably less, a result of the purchase of lower qualities for reshipment rather than of the grades in demand in Europe itself. The pre-war average has by no means been maintained in recent years.

Switzerland was another good customer before the war, taking some 80,000,000 yards annually at somewhat higher prices than those sent to Holland. A good deal of this was for use in the embroidery and fancy goods trades, in which Switzerland excels, and of the gray goods exported a large quantity would be for finishing there. Switzerland is noted for certain special finishes exclusively her own, but quite apart from this, her finishing industry so greatly exceeds her manufacturing plant as to make it inevitable that many Lancashire goods should be finished there, however, our own finishers may regret it or their critics misrepresent it. She paid £5,250,000 for 90,000,000 yards in 1919, having suffered, no doubt, by restriction of supplies during the war. In 1920-21 her annual takings were less than half the 1919 figures as to yardage—not, perhaps, a surprising fact when it is recalled that by the time Switzerland had added the costs of her processes to that of the excessive prices then ruling the result would indeed be a "luxury" article in the fullest sense of the word. There has been some return to good trade in the Swiss market this year, and this should continue to grow.

Spain has never been a leading customer, her tariffs and the policy of her own manufacturers being decidedly adverse. Still, she has taken from us certain quality goods unobtainable elsewhere, but the recent makes future prospects almost negligible. This is a striking case of the consumers' interests being entirely sacrificed to those of the manufacturer, who, if he hails from Catalonia, is extremely likely to get his own way in Spain. One could wish that more than one point of view might be entertained by the Spanish Government in tariff matters especially since Spain's own in-

terest as the exporter of a considerable surplus of commodities not too easy to sell everywhere (for instance, wine, fruit and minerals) would suggest the encouragement of mutual trade relations with a country like England a highly desirable policy.

Resolutions Adopted at International Spinners Congress.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association at the eleventh Congress held in Stockholm, Sweden:

"This Congress after having carefully considered the position of the available resources of raw cotton in the world, records the unanimous opinion that a sufficient supply to meet the requirements of the cotton industry is not ensured by the area at present under cotton cultivation.

"The Congress expresses its thanks to the various Governments for help they have rendered in the past by advancing cotton growing in their respective colonies and dependencies, and it urges not only a continuation of these efforts but a strengthening of the same.

"The Congress points out that the means of transportation in many of the African colonies are still inadequate, and expresses the hope that modern systems by rail, road and water will be established to ensure the raw cotton from remote districts being transported at a reasonable cost to the cotton factories."

Brazilian Cotton.

"1. This Congress of the International Cotton Federation having received the report of the General Secretary, on the recent journey of the International Cotton Mission to Brazil, expresses the opinion that several of the states visited, especially Sao Paulo, Parahyba and Rio Grande do Norte, are eminently suitable for cotton growing.

"2. The Congress trusts that the Brazilian Government and the Governments of the various States will take the necessary steps for improving and extending cotton cultivation, especially by establishing seed farms and by the distribution of pure seed of one variety only in each district, to assure uniformity of fibre.

"3. The Congress expresses the opinion that the establishment of roller-gins in the North-Eastern States of Brazil would materially contribute towards preventing deterioration of the fibre, that it would improve the quality of the cottons delivered to the spinners and cause a commensurate increase in their prices.

"4. The Congress is of the opinion that Brazilian cottons are not sufficiently known, and recommends to the members of the Federation to make trials with Brazilian cotton.

"5. The Congress desires to express to the Brazilian Federal Government, to the Governments of the States of Sao Paulo, Minas Geraes, Bahia, Alagoas, Sergipe, Parahyba and Rio Grande do Norte, and to the municipalities which invited the International Cotton Mission, its cordial appreciation and thanks for the unstinted generosity shown and the

Thursday, August 3, 1922.

many facilities granted to the members of that mission.

"6. The Congress also records its thanks to all those who have so generally assisted the Mission in its work.

"7. The Congress expresses the hope that the affiliated associations will appoint delegates, to represent them at the International Cotton Conference at Rio de Janeiro, in October, 1922."

Effect of the 48-Hour Week.

"That this Congress having considered the papers presented upon the effect of the introduction of the 48-hours' working week and having discussed the whole position, is convinced that the 48-hours' working week which has been introduced in various countries either by law or by agreement with the labor organizations has proved to be economically unsound and detrimental to the best interests of both employers and operatives."

Cotton Growing Propaganda.

"That the International Cotton Federation undertake propaganda work in South American countries and China."

Ginning Returns.

"This Congress urges all cotton-growing countries to introduce ginners' returns on the model of the United States Bureau of the Census."

Insect Pests and Diseases.

"This Congress suggests to the Institute of Agriculture in Rome to call a conference of all cotton-growing countries with the object of establishing international legislation for the purpose of combating and preventing the spreading of cotton insect pests and diseases."

International Courts of Arbitration.

"1. That this Congress reaffirms its belief in arbitration as the best method of settling disputes arising under the contracts of the cotton trade, entered into between persons of different countries.

"2. That in view of the great importance of the subject it is advisable for the International Federation to adopt a new set of uniform rules applicable as far as possible to arbitration in any country.

"3. That with this object a Sub-Committee be appointed to draft new rules and afterwards to submit them for approval to the General Committee of the International Federation and also to the affiliated associations.

Damp in Cotton.

"With a view to enabling cotton spinners to ascertain the exact amount of moisture contained in the cotton used by them, this Congress recommends that samples should be submitted for this purpose to the Testing Houses in existence in each country and that the method to be adopted in making such tests should be the same as is now in operation in the Havre Testing House of the French Cotton Spinners.

"The results of such tests to be collected at the Head Offices of the International Cotton Federation.

"That a joint committee consisting of representatives of the various cotton exchanges and the International Cotton Federation be set up to deal with all the questions arising in connection with raw cotton."

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Laying Out the Harness Draft.

A superintendent of a mill has considerable to do with the laying out of the various harness drafts required for the production of the weaves. If the warp is intended for plain work and is to be woven on a cam loom, the draft will be straight, and there will be no need of any calculations so far as the drawing-in is concerned. In fact, all of the plain work is very simple in the drafting. But often there are intricate designs to be made, in which the drafting is of a character that needs some fine calculating in order to make the drawing-in draft practical with a minimum number of harnesses.

The simplest form of draft is the straight draft and consists of the methodical order in which the drawing-in is accomplished from the front harness needles to the rear. No detailed description is required for this system of drawing-in as the threads are taken in succession and inserted in the harnesses accordingly. Taking the drawing-in plan as a whole, including the selvedge, the operation is as shown in Figure 1 in which the harness for the few threads of the list is shown at A. Its mate is suspended back of it on the loom and receives the alternate thread of the selvedge or list. Then comes draft in the harnesses proper. We will take the so-called "Angled" draft as an illustration. In section B of the draft the warp threads are drawn in through the heddle eyes of the harnesses beginning with number 1, thence to 2, 3 and 4. After the fourth thread is drawn in the heddle the same procedure is followed in returning so that the threads go into the heddle of the fourth harness, then into number 3, 2 and 1.

This method is used when it is required that there be a double end in the pattern for the dividing line in the herring-bone or angled pattern of the woven texture. In case that the double end is not required for the intersection of the opposite twills the fifth thread is drawn in on harness number 3 instead of number 4. In this case the next thread goes into harness number 2 and the next into 1 and repeat.

Another form of the angled draft, arranged for a more intricate pattern is shown in Figure 2 in which the procedure of the drawing-in is from thread number 1 on the fourth harness, then thread number 2 on the fifth harness, thread number 3 on the sixth harness, after which the draft is begun again with drawing thread number 4 into the first harness and proceeding with the next threads according to the numbers indicated in the plan. This system of drafting has a double effect in that it produces a twill that extends to the right and to the left alternately.

Plan of the Skip Draft.

The skip draft is needed in the production of certain lines of tex-

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

ways need be drafted in such form that the drawing-in girls can follow them with the eye.

The Double Draft.

A plan of the double draft is shown in Figure 5. It will be noticed that two sets of harnesses are represented. This type of draft is useful for double cloths as one set of harnesses can be drawn in for the face of the goods and another set for the backing. In this specimen draft the face warp threads are drawn in the order shown on the rear set of harnesses numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The warp threads for the backing, usually producing a plain weave, are drawn in on the first two harnesses, numbered 1 and 2. A sectional draft comes in handy for the production of goods of an intricate pattern requiring a larger number of harnesses than is used for the average class of goods. Such a draft is shown in Figure 6. There are ten harnesses in the plan and the warp threads are drawn in as shown. The first section of the draft includes the two divisions drawn in on their part of the harness at the left. The next section includes the four divisions drawn in on their part of the harness at the right. Mills running on table clothing, towels, and cassimere goods use this type of draft to considerable extent as some intricate forms of patterns can be produced with it on a limited number of harnesses.

Polish Textile Production Declines.

Trade Commissioner Smith, Warsaw, has cabled the Department of Commerce that the distribution of Polish Government loans chiefly to manufacturers and but partly to merchants, has caused the latter to curtail their purchases so that capacity mill production is being maintained only at a loss. Spinning is 120 per cent and weaving 80 per cent of pre-war quantity. A strike was avoided the second week in July by granting a 20 per cent increase in all textile wages. A brisk cotton goods trade is going on chiefly with Rumania.

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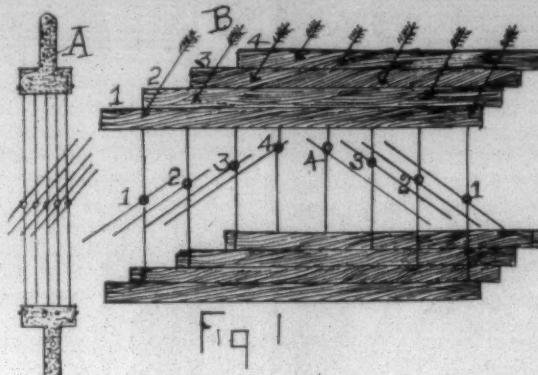


Fig 1

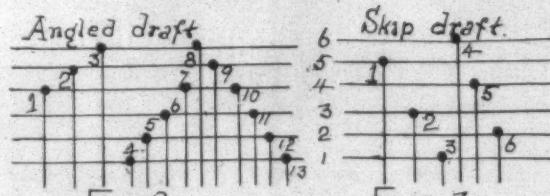


Fig 2

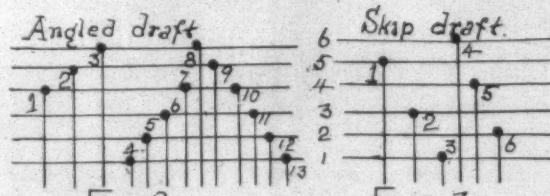


Fig 3



Fig 4



Fig 5

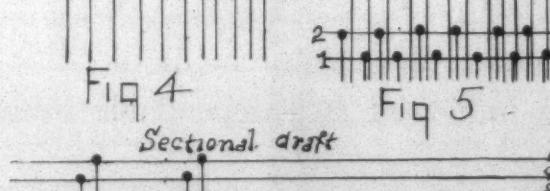


Fig 6

ture requiring an irregularity in the often used is shown in Figure 4 and weave. This irregularity is obtained termed the point draft because of by entirely skipping certain of the the appearance of the arrangement harnesses when drawing in the to a point. The first thread at the threads. In some cases alternate left is drawn in on the first harness harnesses are missed and in others and the other threads of the system every third, fourth or fifth, according to the character of the design. This system of drawing-in is very simply carried out and the drawing-essential when filling orders for exceptionally fine goods in which more than the average number of warp threads are called for per inch. The plan of the skip draft is shown in

Figure 3. Thread number 1 is drawn in on the fifth harness and the next harness is skipped, and the following thread is drawn in on the third harness. The next thread is drawn in on the first harness and a jump is then made to the sixth harness and keeping their eyes on the draft so on to the fourth and second. Another form of draft which is such as are next shown, almost al-

most

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CHARTERED by the State of New York, efficiently guided by officials whose many years' practical experience with every phase of cotton, from planting to manufacturing, gives them mature executive judgment, and embracing numerous active members of proven capacity and trustworthiness as brokers, THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE is deserving of the support of all who are interested in Cotton.

OF INTEREST TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN COTTON

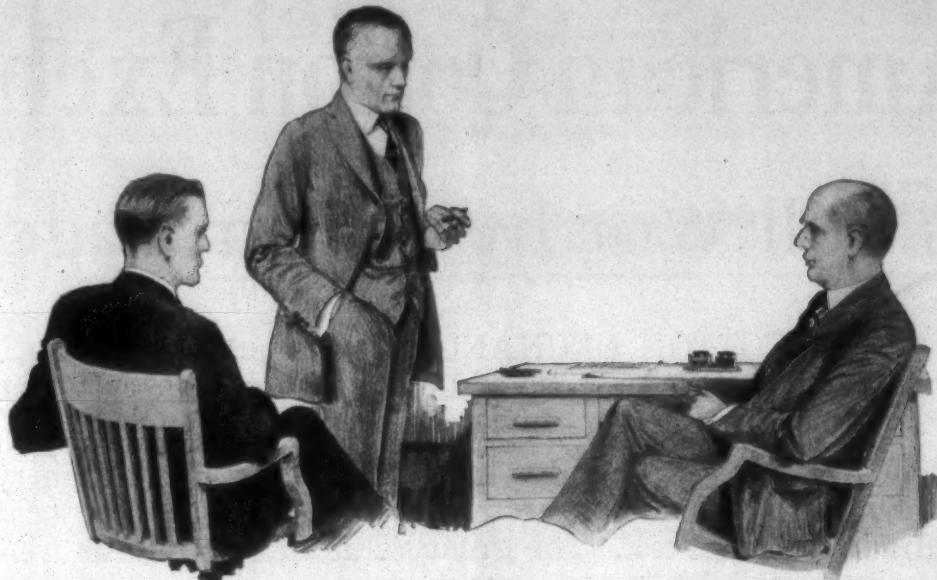
Any of the Members of THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE, Inc., listed below will be glad to open up negotiations with Mill Owners, Planters, Merchants and Cotton Factors with reference to handling their "Hedges" in any amounts from ten bales up on a marginal basis of TEN DOLLARS per bale. These firms will also furnish FREE Weekly Market Letters, and gladly give the highest Banking and Commercial Ratings.

J. S. Oliver & Co.
59-61 Pearl St.
New York

Martin & Company
116 Broad St.
New York

Eblin & Company
33-35-37 S. William St.
New York

(These firms are members of The American Cotton Exchange Clearing Association, Inc.)



"The Best Sellers We Ever Put Out"

A converter is speaking and is addressing his remarks to a representative of a mill making colored goods.

The "best sellers" that he speaks of are some colored goods that were made for him by the mill just mentioned.

There's a reason for everything. The converter and the salesman both know one very important reason for the success of their goods.

Do YOU know this reason?

It's because the goods were dyed by the Franklin Process.

Franklin dyed goods are very noticeable and easily distinguished because of the unusual brilliancy and solidity of the colors. These colors are exceptionally well penetrated and absolutely fast.

Therefore:

1. They are easy to sell and stay sold.
2. Converters specify Franklin colors because they are dependable, and because they assist in making their goods "best sellers."

If you do not already have your dyeing done in one of our plants, we suggest that you send us your next order. The fact that you use Franklin dyed goods will be something that you can merchandise to the converters with good effect.

Ship your yarns to us on cones, packages and parallel tubes. We will dye it and return it to you on parallel tubes ready for the V-creel.

We shall be glad to send our color card and prices upon request.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.

Philadelphia PROVIDENCE Manchester, Eng.
New York Office, 72 Leonard Street
SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY
GREENVILLE, S. C.



COTTON CARDING

(From Textile Recorder, Manchester, Eng.)

The objects of cotton carding may be set forth as follows: (1) The separation of the layer, or sheet mass, of multitudinous and entangled cotton fibres to an individualized degree; (2) the extraction, as far as possible, of neps, short and other undesirable fibres, also the remaining comparatively light impurities such as sand, bits of leaf, shell, seed, motes, etc.; (3) the converting of the scutcher lap sheet, weighing from 10 oz. to 14 oz. per yard, to a comparatively light silver of 30 to 70 grains per yard.

Passage Through the Card.

A comparatively brief, but by no means complete, description of the passage of the cotton through the card will serve the purpose in this connection. The finisher scutcher lap A, Figure 2, is placed on and frictionally rotated by the 4 1/2 in. er (say, double) surface speed of the

eliminate the heavier impurities which may be knocked out, fall by gravity, or be arrested by the one or two inclined mote knives H. Further impurities are removed in a similar manner at the taker-in grid I.

The small tufts, composed of fibres crossed in all directions, are brought round on the taker-in teeth, in the interstices of same, and between the spirals of teeth, to be swept off and carried upwards on the points of the wires on the cylinder J, the latter being 50 3/4 in. diameter overall and covered with very closely-set wire teeth. This transference is effected by the cylinder wires and taker-in teeth pointing upward at closest proximity; the small space (.500 in. to .700 in.) between the two fillet-covered surfaces; the greater retaining angle and number of teeth (say, 17 times greater number of teeth on cylinder than on taker-in; the great-

frictional rotation by the 4 1/2 in. er (say, double) surface speed of the

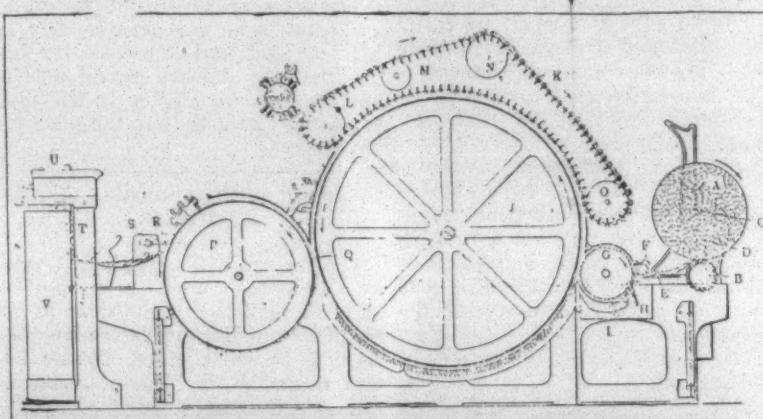


FIG. 2

fluted lap roller B, which is positively driven, say, 8 in. to 13 in. per minute; the extremities of the lap rod C fitting in the fiddle-back slots D maintain the lap in position.

The sheet of cotton is brought forward over the horizontal part of the feed plate E owing to the former being gripped between the revolving 2 1/2 in. fluted or saw-tooth covered feed roller F (which is lever weighted and rotated about 10 per cent quicker peripherally than the lap roller) and the concave part of the feed plate. The cotton is thus delivered over the nose of the feed plate to be operated on by the taker-in G.

The taker-in of 9 3/4 in. diameter overall is covered with closely-set spirals of steel teeth of the saw-tooth type, and rotates at about 1,000 feet per minute, equivalent to approximately two million teeth passing through each inch of cotton sheet fed. The spirally-arranged taker-in teeth, set .005 in. to .007 in. from the feed-plate face, comb out the fringe of cotton, especially the longitudinally disposed fibres of average length and above (whose rear ends are gripped by the feed roller and feed plate, also by the mass of fibres), and are gradually detached in very small tuft form; the short and crosswise fibres being taken forward correspondingly earlier by the teeth. The taker-in teeth

cylinder compared with the taker-in cylinder

tufts of fibres are carried upwards on the points of the cylinder wires, which, in conjunction with the wires of the flats K, mutually perform the actual carding and gradually disentangle the tufts to individual fibres. The chain of flats on leaving the front of the cylinder is carried upwards round the block L to be cleaned and returned to the rear via the blocks M. N. and O. These two sets of wires on the cylinders and flats are set about .01 in. clearance at closest proximity, the cylinder very rapidly and the other very slowly, and the two sets of wires are disposed in opposite directions—point to point. During carding, the short fibres, bits of leaf, seed, etc., find their way into and are retained by the interstices of the two sets of wires, especially on the flats.

The cylinder wires, on leaving the flats, are well charged with more or less separated fibres, which are brought round to be acted upon by the surface of the doffer P at the closest proximity Q. The doffer, which is covered with fillet having approximately 10 per cent more wires per unit area compared with the cylinder, is 24 3/4 in. diameter overall generally, and rotates at, say, 75 feet per minute. The cylinder

(Continued on Page 15.)

"BRETON" MINEROL "F"

For

Knit Goods

"It improves the white"

BORNE, SCRYSYMER CO.

Established 1874

80 South Street, NEW YORK

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

Works: Elizabethport, N. J.

Because—

Of our years of Experience in the manufacture of Belting we are enabled to produce an article that gives the Maximum of SERVICE and SATISFACTION at a Minimum COST.



is a product of the Choicest Center Stock, Oak Tanned Leather—that's WHY IT'S THE BEST.

Are You Using It?

We Carry a Full Stock
at Our Southern Branch

BALTIMORE BELTING COMPANY

Factory:
Baltimore, Md.

Southern Branch:
Spartanburg, S. C.

Thursday, August 3, 1922.

Cotton Duck Association and Bureau of Standards Offer New Specifications for Numbered Duck.

Washington, D. C.—New specifications—printed below—prepared jointly by the Cotton Duck Association and the Textile Division, Bureau of Standards, and which will probably be offered to the duck manufacturing and duck consuming trades as standard, have been tentatively adopted by the Textile Specifications Board of the various Government departments.

The specifications for numbered cotton duck for commercial and Government use, as tentatively approved by the Federal Board, are as follows:

1. Material.

"The duck shall be made of cotton thoroughly cleaned and free from waste. It shall be evenly woven without sizing, and shall be free from an excessive number of avoidable imperfections of manufacture.

2.—Weave.

"The weave shall be plain.

3. Width.

"The average width shall be as specified with the following tolerances:

Widths up to and including
36 in. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. + $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
37 in. to 60 in. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. + $\frac{1}{8}$ in.
61 in. to 80 in. $\frac{1}{8}$ in. + $\frac{1}{8}$ in.
81 in. to 120 in. $\frac{1}{8}$ in. + $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

4. Weight.

"The requirements for weight shall be as given in the table below with a tolerance of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent plus or minus.

5. Construction and Count.

"The number of ply, and the count (or number of threads per inch, warp and filling) shall not be uniformly less than shown in the table below. They may be exceeded in the discretion of the manufacturer. The allowable variation from the manufacturers' standard count shall not exceed within a bolt or roll, for the warp:

Plus or minus: 1 1-2 threads in fabric counting not over 40 threads per inch.

Plus or minus: 2 threads in fabrics counting over 40 threads per inch, and for the filling:

Plus or minus: 1 thread in fabrics counting not over 25 threads per inch.

Plus or minus: 1 1-2 threads in fabrics counting from 25 1-2 to 32 threads per inch.

Plus or minus: 2 threads in fabrics counting over 32 threads per inch.

"The count shall be determined by ascertaining the number of threads in three inches, taken consecutively, and reducing to terms of one inch. The warp count shall not be taken at less than eight inches from either selvedge for goods 26 inches or more in width; for goods under 26 inches, it shall not be taken nearer the selvedge than one-fourth of the entire width of the fabric.

6. Method of Testing.

"From each delivery a sample of not more than two linear yards shall be cut from any part of at least two rolls for test purposes.

"Tests may be made under prevailing atmospheric conditions, ex-

cept in the settlement of disputes concerning weight and strength. Such tests shall then be made upon material having normal moisture content, obtained by exposure for at least four hours to an atmosphere of 65 per cent relative humidity at 70 degrees Fahrenheit temperature. "All tests for breaking strength shall be made on an approved type of inclination balance breaking machine. The maximum capacity of the machine shall be 800 pounds.

"The 1x1x3-inch grab methods of testing shall be used, defined as follows: The lower half of each pair of jaws shall be two inches or more in width, and the upper half shall be one inch in width. Jaws shall be planed smooth and flat, with edges slightly rounded to prevent cutting. The initial length of the test pieces between the jaws of the testing machine shall be three inches, and the pulling jaw shall travel at a uniform rate of 12 inches per minute. Six test pieces, six inches long by four inches wide, shall be cut, three in the direction of the filling, respectively. Care shall be taken that no two test pieces include the same threads. The average result of the tests shall be recorded separately for warp and filling. No sample for testing shall be taken at less than eight inches from either selvedge for goods 26 inches or more in width or for goods under 26 inches at less than one-fourth of the entire width of the fabric. If the width of the goods does not admit of cutting pieces, as stated above, they shall be taken as near the center as possible.

"In the case of a break evidently below the general average for the fabric, a second test on the same

Distance of Selvedge From Edge In.	Stripe W	Minimum Ply F	Thread Count Per Linear Inch	Warp. Filling.	Breaking Strength 1-in.x1-in.x3-in. Grab			No. of Duck Texture.	Weight			
					Warp. Lbs.	Filling. Lbs.	No. of Hard		Per Lin. Yd. 22-inch	Per Wide Sq. Yd. Oz.	Per Sq. Yd. Oz.	Width In.
2	5	7	26	18	465	435	2-0	20	32.72	do.	do.	As specified
2	5	6	26	18	450	405	1-0	19	31.09	do.	do.	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	5	26	19	440	370	1-0	18	29.45	do.	do.	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	5	27	21	420	345	1-0	17	27.82	do.	do.	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	29	21	390	330	1-0	16	26.18	do.	do.	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	29	22	375	300	2	15	24.54	do.	do.	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	34	24	345	285	3	14	22.90	do.	do.	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	3	34	26	335	250	4	13	21.27	do.	do.	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	3	35	22	300	240	5	12	19.63	do.	do.	
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	3	33	23	285	210	6	11	18.00	do.	do.	
1	3	3	38	25	255	195	7	10	16.36	do.	do.	
1	3	3	44	26	245	160	8	9	14.72	do.	do.	
1	3	2	48	34	195	120	9	8	13.08	do.	do.	
1	3	2	44	32	235	125	10	7	11.45	do.	do.	
1	(2)	2	48	34	195	120	11	20	32.72	do.	do.	
1	(3)	2	40	34	12	7	1-0	19	31.09	do.	do.	
2	5	8	26	16	450	405	2-0	18	29.45	do.	do.	
2	5	6	26	16	435	380	1-0	17	27.82	do.	do.	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	5	26	17	425	345	1-0	16	26.18	do.	do.	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	5	26	16	410	320	2	15	24.54	do.	do.	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	26	17	370	315	3	14	22.90	do.	do.	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	28	19	350	290	4	13	21.27	do.	do.	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	28	20	315	285	5	12	19.63	do.	do.	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	3	34	20	305	250	6	11	18.00	do.	do.	

Pure Cotton Yield at 11,500,000 Bales.

Washington.—Carl Williams, president of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, predicted after making a complete survey of the Southern cotton States, that the 1922 crop would run at least 400,000 bales in excess of the preliminary estimates of the Department of Agriculture.

Declaring that Texas and Oklahoma, due to the extension of the acreage in the western part of the State, would have a production at least 35 per cent greater than last year. Mr. Williams said he felt certain the production for 1922 would run at least 11,500,000 bales and perhaps as much as 12,000,000 bales.

threads shall be made and this test shall then be used in obtaining the average result.

7. Causes for Rejection.

"In the event of a dispute in regard to weight, the weight per square yard shall be determined from nominal width, the invoiced yardage (verified when necessary), and the actual weight of the entire bolt or roll. In no place shall the variation in width be more than one-eighth-inch greater than the tolerance for average width specified in paragraph entitled 'width.'

"In the event of a dispute in regard to weight, the weight per square yard shall be determined from nominal width, the invoiced yardage (verified when necessary), and the actual weight of the entire bolt or roll. The results of tests on one or two yards for width and weight shall not be used alone as a basis for rejection.

"No rolls or bolts running less than 10 per cent under the strength specified shall be rejected, provided the delivery in question shall average up to specifications.

"No rolls or bolts shall be rejected the combined strength of the warp and filling of which shall be equal to the combined strength in the table below, provided neither element is more than 10 per cent under the requirements applying to that element.

8. Definition.

"The terms 'bolts' or 'rolls' as used above are hereby defined as meaning continuous lengths averaging from 100 to 410 yards, but a roll or bolt of not less than 85 yards will constitute a good commercial delivery."

Following is the table weight specifications:

West of the Mississippi there will be increases in virtually all of the cotton States. Due to the failure of the wheat crops in the western part of Oklahoma and Texas, he said, the farmers had extended the acreage vaded by the boll weevil. In Texas there will be a substantial increase, while in Oklahoma he predicts a 50 per cent larger production.

Brought Danger in West.

The forecast for yield west of the Mississippi is conditioned only upon one thing, Mr. Williams said. This is a drough. There is no subsoil moisture in Texas and Oklahoma, he said, but expressed the hope that the rains, which have fallen enough to promote the growth of the cotton, would prevent the plants from baking.

While pointing out that the 1922 crop would doubtless be larger than the 7,953,641 bale yield of 1921, Mr. Williams said that the South could raise a 12,000,000 crop without causing any overproduction, due to the present condition of supply and demand.

The activities of the boll weevil do not seem to be any greater than in 1921, he said, and expressed the belief that the damage would not be any more material, due to the preventative methods that the planters have taken.

Commerce Departments Textile Activities.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in order to co-ordinate its activities with those of its old offices in Europe, is sending Edward T. Pickard, chief, Textile Division, and F. R. Masters, special

agent, to the Continent for a ten weeks' tour of investigation and inspection. Among the subjects which these representatives will investigate and discuss with the department's European representatives are local textile manufacturing conditions and tendencies, the present facilities of the department in the dissemination of information on these subjects to the trade, the international gray cloth price comparisons, which have recently been inaugurated by the division, the German knit goods industries and the semi-annual surveys of the cotton industries of Europe, which are now being regularly forwarded from the ten leading textile centers on the Continent.

No Increase in East.

There will be no material increase in the yield east of the Mississippi River, he said. In virtually all of the States except South Carolin, where the infestation of the bill weevil is expected to cut down the crop extensively, Mr. Williams said that the present indications were for a crop of about the same amount as last year.

Thursday, August 3, 1922.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Manchester Testing House.

We have received a brochure dealing with the Manchester Testing House which is controlled and operated by the Manchester (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce.

On account of the interests of Southern mills in the subject of yarn and cloth testing we quote the following from the brochure:

The Manchester Testing House, which was established in 1895, is under the control of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, but the facilities which it offers are at the disposal of the public generally and are not confined to members of the Chamber of Commerce. Materials are received for testing or investigation, not only from the Manchester district, but from many parts of the British Isles, from a number of our Government Departments, from the Colonies, and foreign countries.

The intention of the original founders of the Testing House was mainly to provide means whereby local firms might obtain official tests of cotton yarn. Developments have been such, however, that at the present time, cotton yarn testing constitutes but a small section of the Institution's activities, which, in addition to practically every description of physical and chemical testing commonly applied to the different textile fibres, yarns, and fabrics, include the inspection of textile materials, the testing of wood pulp, and the analysis of various substances used in industry.

A feature of the Testing House work, carried out either independently or as a preliminary to the inspection of material, is the preparation of specifications referring to textiles. The demands for the services of the Institution in this connection are made chiefly by large users of textiles who, whilst possibly not having wide technical knowledge of the materials they purchase, are

nevertheless desirous of standardizing and maintaining fully the quality of their supplies. By the same class of client, the Testing House is frequently requested to advise and suggest suitable fabrics for specific uses.

In order to provide a ready means of settling differences between buyers and sellers, the Director of the Testing House is authorized to state his opinion on such questions as the quality of supplies, or whether a delivery constitutes a reasonable tender against specified contract particulars. Opinions are also issued following investigation into the case of defects in yarns and fabrics.

As showing the extent of the demand for this service, it is of interest to note that in 1919, 329 opinions were issued; in 1920, the number had increased to 464; whilst in 1921, 773 cases were referred to the Testing House for expert opinion.

The work undertaken in this department of the Testing House is of a varied character. Thus dyed yarns and fabrics are tested for fastness of dye, and the nature of dyestuff; qualitative and quantitative determinations of sizing ingredients in cloth are carried out, as well as the identification of different fibres; whilst the investigation of defects, such as stains, tendering, or other forms of damage to yarn and cloth, forms an important section of the work.

Both these laboratories are furnished with the required instruments and machines for carrying out all the physical tests usually applied to cloth and yarn. The equipment of the Cloth Testing Laboratory includes eight strength testing machines of three types, namely, Goodbrand, Avery and, Perreux. This range of machines permits of cloths of all types being tested, from the lightest cambric or voile to a heavy cloth having a breaking load exceeding one ton on a two inch strip.

Ceiling racks working on pulleys provide a convenient means of exposing a large number of samples in an atmosphere of correct humidity prior to testing.

The Yarn Testing Laboratory is equipped with machines for reeling and measuring, for testing the linear and single thread strength of any type of yarn, and with a number of instruments for other yarn tests.

A "Carrier" system humidifier is installed for the automatic control of the atmospheric moisture in the Cloth and Yarn Testing Laboratories. This constitutes a specially noteworthy feature of the Testing House equipment, since it permits of physical tests being carried out under uniform atmospheric conditions. The very marked influence of atmospheric moisture on certain of the properties of yarns and fabrics renders such a provision essential if results obtained at different times are to be strictly comparable; or, in short, if they are to be reliable.

For the purpose of taking humidity readings, in preference to the ordinary wet and dry thermometer, or the sling hygrometer, the "Assmann" type of hygrometer is used. With this instrument, the air is conducted to the thermometer bulbs by means of a fan directly coupled to an electric motor working a speed of 4,500 revolutions per minute.

The oven room is provided with gas, steam, and electrically heated conditioning ovens for the determination of moisture in textile raw materials, yarn, cloth, wood pulp, etc. In order to facilitate the drying of samples, each oven is connected by pipes with an exhaust fan in the roof.

The Research Laboratory is fitted with the necessary instruments and conveniences for microscopical examinations, and for experimental work of a special character. Facilities are available for carrying out or merchant, there are occasions fine measurements, ascertaining

color values of dyed materials, and investigating defects in yarns and fabrics both from the chemical and physical points of view. Two small chemical benches are provided, and the room has been so arranged as to permit of a temporary dark room being available for photographic work, or for micro-projections. Provision is made at two plug points for supply of electric current for power.

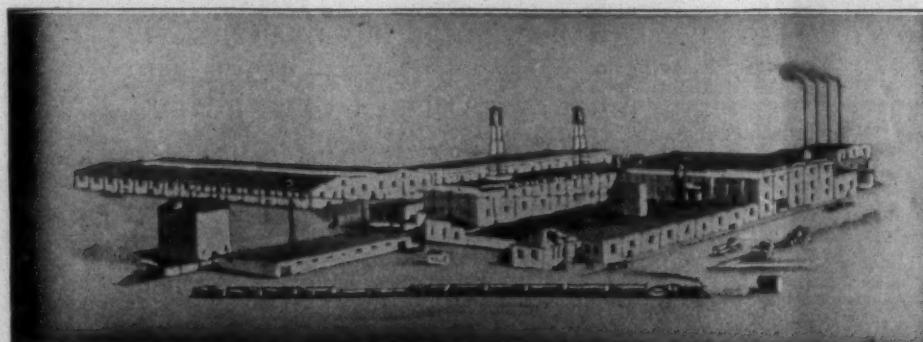
Two Chemical Laboratories allotted to the Chemical Department are provided with modern conveniences for undertaking general analytical work, as well as the various chemical tests on textile materials. Power and lighting current is available at several points on the under part of a shelf running along the length of each bench. For carrying-out extractions, a shelf with a glazed earthenware drainage channel is provided with arrangements for the boiling of volatile solvents by means of electricity heated plates. The water supply of one bench is obtained from a tank on the roof which furnishes water at a high and constant pressure, and is available as a reserve in the event of a temporary failure of the Corporation supply. In addition to a fume cupboard with induced draught, and in order quickly to remove any noxious fumes that may arise in the course of the work, a large exhaust fan is fitted in a special turret built on the roof of the main laboratory. The waste pipes of each bench are led into a system of glazed channels fitted into the floor, and covered with grids which are easily removable for cleaning.

A small balance room is provided in close proximity to the Chemical Laboratories.

Although the inspection of piece goods is ordinarily undertaken at the premises of the manufacturer, there are occasions

(Continued of Page 23)

VICTOR MILL STARCH - The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Representatives:

James H. Maxwell, Greenville, S. C.

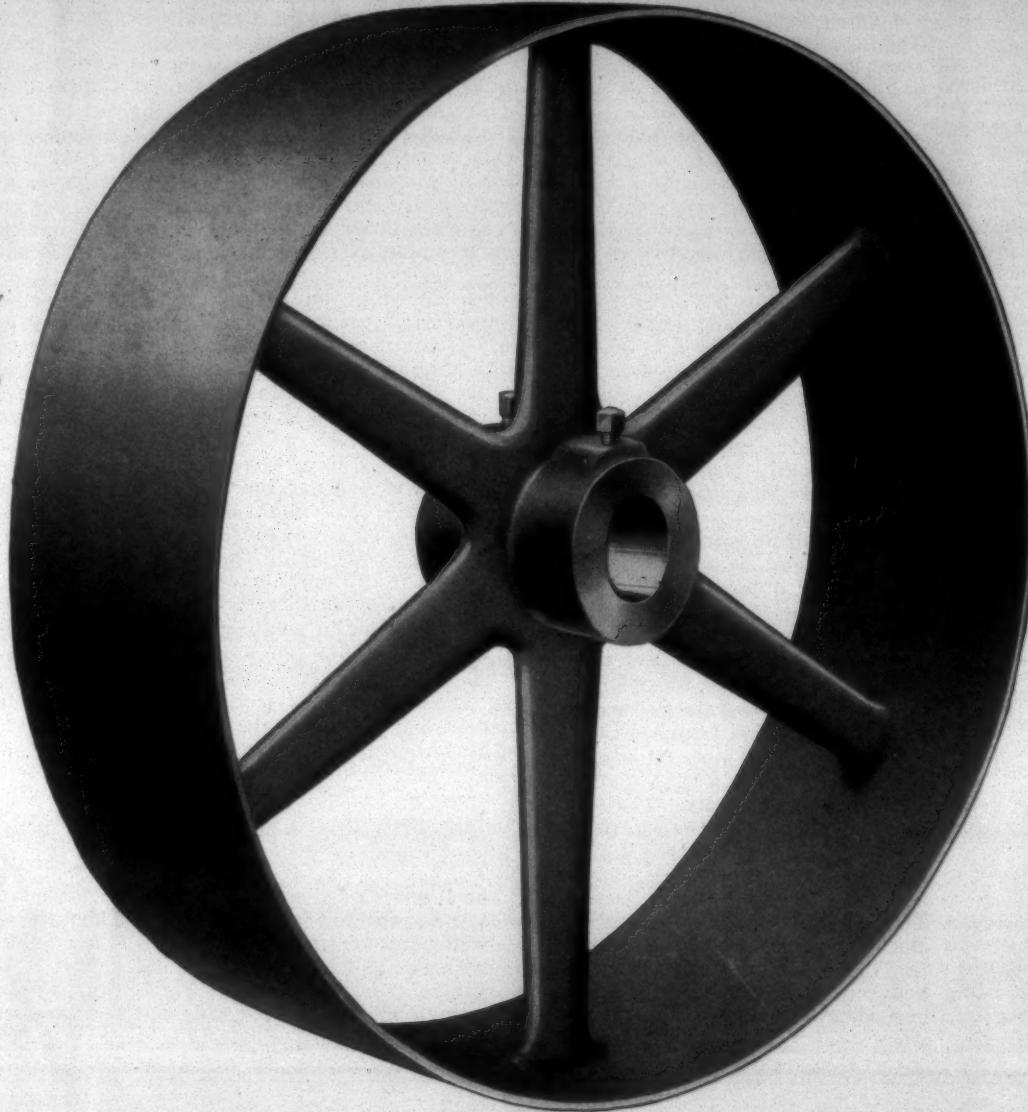
Claud B. Iler, Greenville, S. C.

D. H. Wallace, Greenville, S. C.

Thursday, August 3, 1922.



**T. B. WOOD
SONS CO.**



In the Final Analysis

Cast Iron Pulleys

Have you ever thought of the pulley troubles you have had and how invariably the drive was made satisfactory by installing Cast Iron Pulleys—either supplanting pulleys of some other type or by changing to cast iron pulleys of suitable construction?

BUT IT WAS A CAST IRON PULLEY THAT FINALLY STOOD UP UNDER THE SERVICE

Almost every user of power has had this experience and always the solution of continuously satisfactory transmission service has been the installation of cast iron pulleys.

The Use of Cast Iron Pulleys in the Initial Installation will Prevent Trouble.

T. B. WOODS' SONS COMPANY, CHAMBERSBURG, PENNA.

MILTON G. SMITH, Southern Sales Agent, GREENVILLE, S. C.

POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

Cotton Carding.

(Continued From Page 11.)
and doffer wires are opposed—point to point—at closest proximity, and during ordinary working there occurs the transference of a comparatively regular amount of fibres from the cylinder to the doffer, an incidental carding action, and the interstices of the doffer wires are receptacles for further light impurities and short fibres.

The comb R connected to shaft S oscillates about 1,600 times per minute and strips a continuous web of fibres from the downward-inclined doffer wires, which is condensed to a round silver as it is pulled through a trumpet by the pair of 4-in. smooth calender rollers T. The silver is now taken upwards by a pair of 2-in. calender rollers in the coiler head U, and then delivered down an inclined tube of a rotating wheel which coils the silver in the silver can V, driven slowly in the opposite direction.

Speeds.

For a cylinder 50 3-4 in. diameter overall, the following speeds will serve as a guide:
Good Indian and

American 170 r.p.m.
Good American 165 to 170 r.p.m.
Egyptian 160 to 165 r.p.m.
Sea Islands 150 to 160 r.p.m.

Approximate speeds for a 9 3-4 in. taker-in are as follows:
Indian and American 420 to 450 r.p.m.
Egyptian 360 to 400 r.p.m.
Fine Egyptian

and Sea Island .. 340 to 360 r.p.m.
Doffers varying from 24 3-4 in. to 27 3-4 in. diameter overall are adopted. There is considerable variation in speed in practice:

American 8 to 14 r.p.m.
Egyptian 8 to 10½ r.p.m.
Sea Islands 7 to 9 r.p.m.

The flats vary from 1 3-8 in. to 2 in. from center to center, or 7-8 in. to 1 3-8 in. wide on the wire of each flat. The speed varies from 2 in. to 4 in. per minute.

Power.

From 8 to 11 h. p., according to width of card.

Multiply together the actual time in minutes worked, doffer wheel, calendar wheel driving coiler, circumference of coiler calendar roller, grains per yard of silver, and revolutions per minute of doffer. Divide by the product of the calender, coiler cannon shaft wheel, 7,000 and 36.

Card Clothing.

Basis of Counting. Number of sets of crowns (each set consisting of 10) in 1 in. X 4 in. of clothing = counts. Or, number of crowns per square inch divided by 2.5.

Renewal of Carding. Every 9 to

(Continued on Page 26)

Clothing for Various Yarns

Cotton:	Cylinder	Doffer	Flats
Indian	80's to 100's	90's to 100's	90's to 110's
American	100's to 110's	110's to 120's	100's to 120's
Egyptian	110's to 120's	120's to 130's	120's to 130's
Sea Isles	120's to 130's	130's to 140's	130's to 140's

Details of Clothing					
Counts of Clothing	80's	90's	100's	110's	120's
Points per square inch.....	400	450	500	550	600
Crowns per square inch....	200	225	250	275	300
diameter of Wire (inch)014	.012	.01	.009	.008
					.007

Joseph A. Vogel Co. Wilmington, Del.

TOLHURST MACHINE WORKS

Established 1852

TROY, NEW YORK

New York Office: 111 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

Charlotte, N. C.

San Francisco, Cal.

Chicago, Ill.

Hamilton, Ont., Can.

Montreal, Que., Can.

Thursday, August 3, 1922.

The Macrodi

**FIBRE HEAD
WARP SPOOL**

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

The Mechanical Weather Man says

"Weather may come and weather may go
But Carrier makes weather whether or no!"

Carrier Engineering Corporation
750 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

Boston Buffalo Chicago
New York Philadelphia

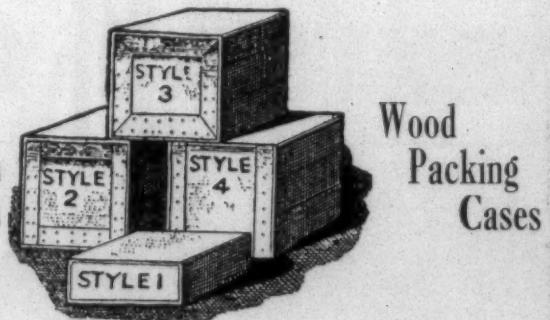
Automatic, Guaranteed
AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT
for
Humidifying, Heating, Cooling, Ventilating
and Purifying

Literature upon request

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Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.

Manufacturers of
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Hickory

Drawer 330

North Carolina

Preparation of Cloth for Finishing

From a paper before the British Association of Managers of Textile Works.

It is difficult for the finisher to understand why some cloths are found to contain as much as 2.5 per cent of fatty matter, while other similar cloths contain only 0.6 per cent.

Tallow is the fat largely used in sizing mixings, and it should be borne in mind that many commercial tallows are adulterated with paraffin wax, which, being unsaponifiable, is not removed by the process of bleaching and gives rise to stains of various character in the finished goods.

Commercial "tallow" has been found to contain as much as 50 per cent of unsaponifiable matter, and tallow has been sold to manufacturers as pure beef tallow and found to contain 45 per cent of paraffin wax. A guarantee should be obtained that the tallow bought is free from paraffin and then the seller could be made responsible for any trouble caused. Cases are within our knowledge of spermaceti wax being used in sizing mixings which being unsaponifiable cause trouble in finishing. Such paraffin or wax stains in finished cloth are of a particularly objectionable character as they are invisible in the grey, incapable of being removed by any ordinary bleaching process and almost invisible in the white cloth. The affected parts of the cloth, however, resist dyeing and finishing. C. O'Neill has pointed out that Japan wax is not suitable for sizing mixings. It is only partially saponifiable and therefore not readily removed in the scouring operations.

A manufacturer writes that a size containing soap, paraffin wax and paraffin oil is used for light sizing because it is cheaper than tallow, and he asks if it should be condemned. It may be that the soap, being in a larger amount than the mineral wax and oil, the separation of the wax and oil from the emulsion would not be likely; but at the time there is no reason to use these substances, and we wish to press home to manufacturers that they are running a risk by using these substances at all.

Recently a case of paraffin wax staining came to our notice where it was evident the trouble was caused in using blocks of paraffin wax for rubbing on the threads during weaving in order to lubricate them. Now the wax taken up in this way is small, but when we have four tons of cloth in a kier and the wax in the cloth melts and gets onto a few pieces of cloth there is quite sufficient to cause trouble. Paraffin and similar waxes should not be allowed in the weaving shed.

A manufacturer recently stated that the adoption of tallow in place of paraffin wax for sizing might mean £100 a year to a weaving shed. Was is about £30 a ton and tallow £40, so you can soon figure out what difference it would make. Then consider what risks you are taking of having faults thrown back on you. Any paraffin wax found in the cloth can easily be detected by a trained chemist, and the trade knows that only the sizer can be blamed for it.

The saving is not worth the risk, and a great effort should be made in the interests of the industry to eliminate paraffin absolutely from the sizing and weaving branches of the industry.

Mr. Sagar, at the World Cotton Conference, asked that a Committee of Experts be formed to construct a best size for weaving purposes, and formula which they will swear is the no doubt some action on these lines would be useful, but the great point is to convince manufacturers of the benefit to be gained by co-operation and abandoning the use of sizing of materials known to be an obstacle to the achieving of the best by the finisher.

(Several examples of the effect of paraffin in dyed goods).

Under the heading of stains due to paraffin it may be useful to refer to a similar trouble which arises from time to time from the practice of covering up a float or other weaving defect with paraffin wax or soap containing it.

Although only a single float in a lump may have been so treated when that lump is put into a kier along with two tons of cloth the paraffin melts, floats about in the kier and may stain many lumps with all sorts of irregular-shaped stains for which the finisher has to accept the responsibility owing to his being quite unable to trace them back to their real source. Warps have been known to be tinted with a yellow dyestuff to make them appear like Egyptian cotton. The dyestuff could not be bleached out but spread a yellow tint over the cloth and damaged it. For some classes of weaving the tinting of the warps is said to be an advantage, and blue tinted warps are sometimes used in Jacquard looms; but great care should be taken that the dyestuff used is easily removed in the bleaching process. Yellow ochre has been used in sizing mixings and caused trouble in the subsequent bleaching of the cloth.

Amongst chemical causes we include stains due to mineral oil which may have come in contact with the yarn or cloth in the course of spinning and weaving, from drippings from the roof or from the slasher cylinder covers, yellow or black bars from cracked bobbins, the oil getting on to the roving or oil from the roller necks and in the top boards in the card room. When the weaver pieces a thread an oil stain will result if she has oil on her fingers and this stain cannot be removed in the ordinary bleaching process. Marks from picker bands due to oily and waxy matters in the stuffing of the leather will not come out, but leave yellow marks. If the stains are from pure oil they show up yellow in the finished piece, but if the lubricating oil has come from a bearing and contains any copper or iron from the machinery then the trouble is greatly aggravated. Cases have been known of pieces of cloth falling in two pieces at the finishing owing to one warp thread containing such metal contaminated oil, the thread consequently having become tender in the process and also tendered the weft.

When the cloth containing such oil is well scoured, part of the oil may be removed but not the metallic particles, and these are rarely completely removed by the subsequent scouring. They remain in the cloth and are frequently quite invisible in the white goods, but become visible either as resistant places to the colors subsequently applied or as colored stains in the white portions of dyed goods, and when such goods are chemically treated to produce the ultimate white required the metallic particles act on the chemic giving off oxygen and tendering the cotton with which they are in contact. If the contamination has taken place in the spinning, single threads may only be affected producing cuts in the cloth, but if the stain has spread to more than one thread as would be the case if they are caused in weaving, holes may result.

Attempts are made at times at the mill to remove these metallic stains by treatment with oxalic acid or salts of sorrel, but this is an exceedingly dangerous practice, because if the acid is not completely removed by washing, local, and perhaps more than local, tendering is likely to result.

A Belfast manufacturer at one time tried to get rid of oil stains entirely and he succeeded to a large extent; but when the looms were standing at the week-end he found it practically impossible to prevent contamination. These were Jacquard looms with complicated overhead harness. He then used an oil which was saponifiable in the bleaching, were thereby greatly reduced until he got a delivery of oil which was badly adulterated. This oil showed the well-known bloom of mineral oil and contained very little animal oil. The manufacturer has these troubles of purity of supplies to contend with as regards the fats he buys for his size, his softeners and his lubricating oil, and on this account we cannot expect our troubles under these heads to cease entirely no matter how careful the manufacturer is.

Some years ago it was shown that

by using a lubricating oil containing 75 per cent of colza oil and 25 per cent of mineral oil any oil stains would be removed in the bleaching process. It would be interesting to note if such an oil has been adopted to any large extent in the weaving industry. Experience shows that in a matter of this kind a slight difference in cost is the factor that decides adoption or rejection.

White lead stains from looms and other parts of the textile machinery will not bleach out, but leave light brown stains.

The bleeding of dyestuffs in the bleaching process causes a lot of trouble and probably always will. The question was asked at the Cotton Conference whether we were encouraging certain yarn dyers, whom we know produced fast colors at the expense of other yarn dyers; but it was pointed out that we were acting

in the interests of the trade in general, that is, endeavoring to minimize faults under this head. We feel that even if co-operation takes place on this matter we have always the human element to consider. Moreover, it is more likely for variations to take place in the process of dyeing, which is sometimes a long and difficult one, than in the process of bleaching, which is more or less standardized. For instance, turkey red for headings is sometimes a variable color. Dyed by the old process it is said to be faster than by the new one and rancid olive oil is stated to give a better product than turkey red oil. Some vat colors are used by manufacturers to which the dyers will give no guarantee. The manufacturer takes the risk, and the finisher does his best, but if occasionally bleeding takes place for no reason then the finisher of the cloth or the dyer of the yarn can explain, the manufacturer must always remember he is using colors which are not guaranteed for the cloth he is producing. The merchant likes the headings but the goods are finished with every time.

Immediately after the Cotton Conference (Continued on Page 26)

Southern Railway System

Announces

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SUMMER SEASON, 1922

Take Your Choice

Week-end fares, Sunday excursion fares, Summer excursion fares, Special excursion fares to Atlantic City and Niagara Falls

Atlantic City and Other Jersey Seashore Resorts	Niagara Falls via Washington or Philadelphia
Dates sale via Sou. & P. R. R. June 28th, July 18, August 1st and 15th.	Dates sale via Sou. & B. & O. June 29th, July 13th and 27th, August 10th and 24th.
Date sale via Sou. & B. & O. July 6th, 12th and 26th, August 2nd and 23rd.	Dates sale via Sou. P. R. R. July 5th and 19th, August 2nd and 16th and 30th.

TICKETS GOOD FOR 18 DAYS

Tickets good for stop-overs on return trip at Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo and Philadelphia

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On sale Friday nights, Saturday and Sunday mornings to Seashore Resorts and Western North Carolina Resorts.

Tickets good until following Monday and Tuesday (Exception tickets to Western North Carolina sold Saturday and Sunday morning, good return until following Monday).

Sunday Excursion Fares

TO

Norfolk, Wilmington and Morehead City

These tickets are on sale Saturday nights and Sunday mornings from Salisbury, High Point, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Durham, Raleigh, Princeton and all intermediate stations. Good returning Sunday night. Not good in sleeping or Parlor cars.

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Summer Excursion Fares

— TO —

All Resorts

Mountains, Springs and Seashore. Tickets on sale daily, final limit October 31st, 1922. Stop-overs permitted in both directions.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to All Important Points.

Excellent Service—Courtesy—Convenient Schedules.

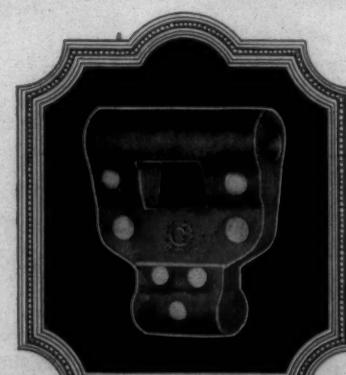
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GARLAND MFG. CO., SACO, ME.



Thursday, August 3, 1922.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published Every Thursday by
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1922

Are Textile Machinery Prices Too High?

There has been much discussion in the past few months relative to the prices of textile machinery and some profess to believe that prices are too high.

A man who rides and rattles around in a Ford car was very emphatic upon this point and yet it required only a few strokes of our pencil to show that he paid more than twice as much, per pound, for his "tin lizzie," including the tin, as the mills were paying for the finest spinning frames with more than six thousand parts that have to be made with care and exactness.

Everyone boasts about the cheapness of Ford cars and the rapidity with which they can be produced, but their prices per pound is approximately 33 1-3 cents as against 16 cents per pound for a modern tape driven spinning frame.

The mill man cheerfully pays 65 cents per pound for a Buick roadster or \$1.40 per pound for a Pierce-Arrow car but considers that he is being overcharged when he pays 16 1/2 cents per pound for a cotton card.

We are not in position to say whether or not textile machinery prices are too high and we know that there are many men who contend that cotton cards are too high but textile machinery compares today very favorably with automobiles or with agricultural machinery which is now being sold at from 33 cents to 60 cents per pound.

Is a spinning frame high at 16 it. cents per pound when a Ford car retails at 33 1-2 cents and harvesting machinery at 50 cents?

If Fords sold at the same price as spinning frames their selling price today would be about \$200.

Experiences of the past have shown that cotton mills built in times of depression have been the most successful because a period of prosperity follows their erection whereas mills built during prosperity usually have to start during a depression.

Even though there may be in the future other reductions in the price of textile machinery we believe that sound business judgment would be against any delay in building contemplated mills.

A mill built with tape driven spinning and with all modern improvements can produce more and better goods than the older mills and do so at much lower costs.

In all probability the profits derived from early operation would more than offset any reductions in machinery prices if such reduction are made which is very doubtful.

In our opinion it is a good time to build mills in the South and we do not believe that anyone should allow the price of textile machinery to delay construction.

Cotton Men As Advertisers.

Cotton dealers seek business and yet for some unknown reason they have rarely advertised.

Almost every other class of men have long ago learned that "It pays to advertise" but the cotton dealers because they have never tried advertising, profess not to believe in it.

We have found, however, that there were some progressive cotton dealers and a half page of cotton

cards will be found in this issue.

The men represented upon this page are among the leaders in their line of business and many of them have connections with large shippers in other sections.

If when in need of cotton the mills give some or all of these firms the opportunity of quoting prices we feel sure that they will receive attractive figures and if letters asking for quotations mention that the mill saw the advertising in The Southern Textile Bulletin, it will be of much benefit to us.

If the men who have placed their cotton advertisement with us get sufficient inquiries to justify cost of same, they will become permanent advertisers.

The sending of letters to our advertisers is an easy way of supporting The Southern Textile Bulletin, the journal that always fights for the best interests of the textile industry.

elligence enough to manage a mill goes boldly in the market and offers to sell five months output at today prices.

In other words he seeks to insure that his stockholders will get no profit for the next five months and he also does injury to the other yarn mills because the buyers of yarn think that the yarn prices of today are profitable because they can not conceive of any man selling his entire output for five months without a profit in view.

It is ever thus and the yarn mills of the South suffer because of such men.

As we have often said the industry would be fortunate if it could trade fifty per cent of the yarn mill managers for an equal number of farmers.

The farmers would have too much natural intelligence to offer to sell their output for five months without profit and to habitually deliver their product to speculators.

This Was in the United States.

In an account of a textile union meeting at Lawrence, Mass.:

"At a One Big Union meeting held on the Common late today, Sam Bramhall, a carpenter, who was one of the leaders in the 1912 strike here, declared the workers "would never get a square deal until the red flag rises over the Stars and Stripes."

"I don't care a rap for the law—this capital law that now exists," Bramhall said. You should all come together and overthrow the class that is exploiting you. Sing the "Internationale," the greatest song on earth. Let the red flag wave around the world."

It Is Always Thus.

We note the following in a market report of The Daily News Record:

"The spinners are reported to be attempting to force another advance. There are exceptions to this, as in the case of a Southern mill that is offering its entire output of yarns up to January 1, 1923, at the quotations carried in The Daily News Record price list. This spinner is comparatively bearish, to judge from the opinion generally held here as to the future of yarn values. There are other spinners like him, but it is reliably stated that the price views of most of the Southern yarn producers are represented by their quotations of 43 to 44 cents a pound for 20s-2 Southern carded warps."

Every man who knows anything about the cost of producing yarns

knows that there is no profit in yarn manufacturing today but one man who is paid a salary under the assumption that he has intel-

A cotton dealer who is rated as one of the best posted and most conservative in the South and who has made a special study of boll weevil ravages gives the following as his idea of the final outcome of the 1922 crop as 9,265,000 bales. His estimate by States with the 000 omitted are as follows:

	1922	1921
North Carolina	650	776
South Carolina	600	755
Georgia	800	787
Alabama	600	787
Mississippi	750	813
Louisiana	300	279
Texas	3,500	2,198
Arkansas	1,000	797
Tennessee	400	302
Oklahoma	600	481
California	50	34
	9,265	7,953

English Reports.

To the man who wails about bad conditions in Europe we cite the fact that during the first five months of 1922 England reported 1,538,953,000 square yards of cotton cloth as compared to 1,538,380,000 during similar months in 1921.

500,000,000 square yards increase in report of cotton goods meant much to English Mills.

A Record of Seven Weeks.

There has not been a week, during the past seven that letters have not come to us commenting upon and commanding editorials in The Southern Textile Bulletin.

It has not been unusual for us to receive such letters but we have not previously had such letters for seven consecutive weeks.

We do not believe that it can be denied that the editorial pages of The Southern Textile Bulletin are more widely read than those of any other textile journal.

Personal News

Ernest Fallows has accepted the various executive capacities at mills position of superintendent of the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

J. M. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

Leo Minchen has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Hart Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

W. O. Jones has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Hart Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

A. G. Pittman has resigned as carder and spinner at the Hart Mills, Tarboro, N. C., to become overseer carding at the Fountain Mill, of the same place.

C. E. Hall has resigned as superintendent of the Fountain Mill, Tarboro, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Hopedale Division of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Burlington, N. C.

H. Gardner McKerrow who, for the past three years, has been Advertising Manager of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., has resigned, and will engage in business on his own account in New York, as an Advertising and Merchandising Consultant, specializing in textile and chemical matters.

A Correction.

In the Southern Textile Bulletin of July 20 it was stated that J. H. McKinnon had resigned as superintendent of the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., and that J. W. Kaneer had accepted that position. This information was received from a source that is considered absolutely reliable, but a letter from the Pickett Mills states that Mr. McKinnon has not resigned and that the report of his resignation is entirely erroneous. This correction is made in justice to both Mr. McKinnon and the Pickett Cotton Mills.

New Detroit Graphite Representative

W. A. McGee has accepted a position as salesman for the Detroit Graphite Co., with headquarters at Greensboro, N. C.

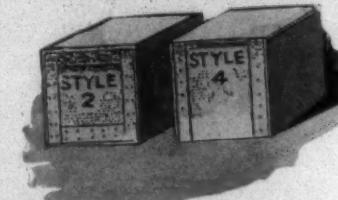
Hext M. Perry, who has been handling sales in North Carolina with headquarters at Charlotte, has been transferred to the Greenville, S. C. office.

Death of J. L. Davis.

J. L. Davis, superintendent of Grendel Mill No. 1, of Greenwood, S. C., died at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning after an illness of several months.

Since 1911 Mr. Davis has been superintendent of Grendel Mill No. 1, going to Greenwood from Ninety-Six where he had been superintendent of Ninety-Six cotton mill. He had previously been employed in

A Day of Specialists



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Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

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Charlie Nichols, General Manager
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With a White that stays
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Only the Peroxide White
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**True-running
Warp Bobbins
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**The Dana S. Courtney Co.
Chicopee, Mass.**

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Gastonia, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Kings Mountain, N. C.—The Phoenix Mills have started 100 E-model draper looms and put in an Utsman quill cleaning machine.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Star Hosiery Mills, with a present daily output of 300 dozen pairs of half and whole hose, are planning to increase capacity in order to meet demands.

Cedartown, Ga.—The Standard Cotton Mills have appointed Paulson, Linksrourn and Company, of New York, their sole selling agents. The mill makes high grade, mule spun yarn.

Forest City, N. C.—Good progress is being made on the construction work on the addition to the Alexander Cotton Mills, the new wing being 116x52 feet, 2 stories high. The addition will be used for carding and spinning.

Shelby, N. C.—Work of securing subscriptions for building the new cotton mill at this place, as previously noted, is progressing rapidly, a compilation last Friday show that only \$25,000 of the \$400,000 in stock has not been subscribed for.

As reported last week the mill is to be headed by J. R. Dover, well known mill official of Shelby. The new plant will make the seventh mill for this place.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Brookside Mills has resumed night work in the carding, picking, drawing, and a few other departments, necessitating the services of 150 more employees, according to an announcement by L. H. Brown, general superintendent.

Duration of the night shift will depend upon future orders received by the company. The mills have a large volume of business at present, but market prices for manufactured textile products are very close.

Durham, N. C.—The Lawrence Cotton Mill plant at Durham has been purchased by the Morven Cotton Mills Co., Inc., the consideration being \$5,000, it is understood. The mill has been taken over by the Morven interests for the purpose of solely manufacturing women's sports goods. The purchasing corporation is a large one and operates a number of mills in various sections of the country. The Durham mills will be the only one of its kind in the South, says a member of the corporation which will operate it.

McColl, S. C.—In a letter to stockholders accompanying the semi-annual report of the Marlboro Cotton Mills for the period ended June 30, 1922, Claude Gore, president of the company, points out that the new profits for the period amounted to \$238,000. The balance of the profits, he states, come from collection of old accounts, amounting to nearly \$150,000. According to the company's balance sheet total current and convertible assets of \$1,482,467

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compare with total current liabilities of \$777,699. Mr. Gore points out that the mills are sold ahead for five months. Profits for the balance of the year, he states, will hardly be as much as for the past six months. "Nevertheless," Mr. Gore continues, "we think they are going to be good under the circumstances."

Statesville, N. C.—Application has been made for a charter for the Hall-Kale Manufacturing Company, to manufacture fine combed yarns. The plant will be located just south of Troutman, in Iredell county, and work will commence on the building at once.

Authorized stock will be \$500,000, the company to begin business with \$100,000 common stock and \$75,000 preferred stock. The plant will have 6,000 spindles and will be modernly equipped in every respect.

Machinery for this mill was secured from a plant in the city of Baltimore, an extension of the waterworks having made it necessary to dismantle the mill there. The machinery is said to be almost new and to be in excellent condition.

The stockholders are: J. B. Hall, Statesville; J. E. Kale, Lincolnton; R. H. Kale, Mount Holly; Franklin D'Olier, Philadelphia, Pa., and W. T. Hall, Belmont.

Mr. J. B. Hall is responsible for bringing this valuable enterprise to this county.

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SUPERIOR SERVICE

If a drive is worth belting, it is worth belting well. Why be satisfied with a mediocre belt? Cheap belting is false economy—the safest investment in the world has always been REPUTATION.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co. Charlotte, N. C.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Roscoe A. Carter, treasurer of the Carter Underwear Company, of Neewham Heights, Mass., accompanied by his nephew, Manson H. Carter, of the same concern, were in Spartanburg last week making further investigation of the advantages offered for the operation of an underwear plant.

Their investigation follows a visit some months ago of William Carter, president of the Carter Underwear Company. When he came to Spartanburg in the early summer Mr. Carter stated that he was in this section of the country to investigate the possibilities and feasibility of establishing an underwear plant. He said that he foresaw that the mills of the New England States would have to come to the cotton fields of Dixie, and that he proposed to be a pioneer and not a follower in what was as plain as the handwriting on the wall.

The Messrs. Carter here last week were the guests of former Congressman Samuel J. Nicholls. As Mr. Nicholls was busy in a court case in which he appeared as an attorney, the visitors were taken in charge by Secretary Walker, of the Chamber of Commerce and shown the city. After seeing the city of Spartanburg the Messrs. Carter were taken to Chesnee Cotton Mills, where they tested the yarns used at that plant and were shown the workings of the big cloth producing mill by the superintendent, A. M. Hamilton.

During the afternoon the Messrs.

Thursday, August 3, 1922.

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Carter left for Atlanta, that being Chatham Manufacturing Company, the only point they will visit before of Winston-Salem, N. C., was elected returning to Needham Heights to secretary. report on conditions as they found them in the South.

Patterson Silk Mills Sacrifice Looms.

Patterson, N. J.—Machines and looms that sold during the war for nearly \$1,000 are today offered as low as \$25 and \$50. Of course, all prices were at their lowest ebb, are loom brokers often sold these used looms for that price, but the depression, following that period soon adjusted prices to their normal level, but at the present time speculators who purchased these machines when prices were at their lowest ebb, are trying to get rid of them, while business is on the upward trend, and have offered 52-inch Eastwood 2 XI looms for \$50 each; 52-inch Crompton & Knowles 4 x 4 looms, \$25 each, other 48 Crompton & Knowles looms, \$50 each; 33-inch Crompton & Knowles, \$10 each; 64-spindle winder, \$1 per spindle. It will be noted that the narrow looms have been offered for \$10, which confirms the report that narrow goods is fast becoming passe and only the wide broad silks will be wanted. The fact that jacquard and box looms are not much in evidence in used machinery is also noted, since all such looms are bought up as fast as possible and wherever they can be procured.—Journal of Commerce.

Blanket Manufacturers Form Association.

A number of Southern Woolen mills will be members of the newly organized American Association of Wool Blanket Manufacturers Association, which was recently formed at a meeting in Cincinnati. Thurman Chatham, treasurer of the

Chatham, are as follows: President, manufacturers throughout the country concerning the new organization. He expects soon to be able to announce an unusually large roll of members.

Edward C. Hall, president of the Phillipi Blanket Mills, Phillipi, W. Va.; first vice president, John E. Edgerton, president of the Lebanon Woolen Mills, Lebanon, Tenn.; second vice president and treasurer of the Faribault Woolen Mill Co., Faribault, Minn.; third vice president, L. F. Krenning, treasurer, Wytheville Woolen Mills, Wytheville, Va.; fourth vice president, Joe L. Schofield, of J. L. Schofield & Son, Madison, Ind.; treasurer, Peter Graff III, president and treasurer of Peter Graff & Co., Worthington, Pa.

The date of the first annual meeting was set for the first Friday in October, the time and place to be announced later. Secretary Chatham states that it is expected that before the next meeting a large percentage of the wool blanket manufacturers of America will be members of the association, as practically all who were not represented at the organization meeting have signified their intention of becoming members.

The chief aim of the organization, it is stated, is to encourage higher standards in the manufacture of wool blankets and to promote closer cooperation in business.

Mr. Chatham reports a high degree of enthusiasm among wool blanket

Jno. W. Clark in Automobile Accident.

John W. Clark, president of the Southern Textile Association and superintendent of the Erwin Bleachery, West Durham, N. C., was painfully injured last Thursday in an automobile accident near Carthage, N. C.

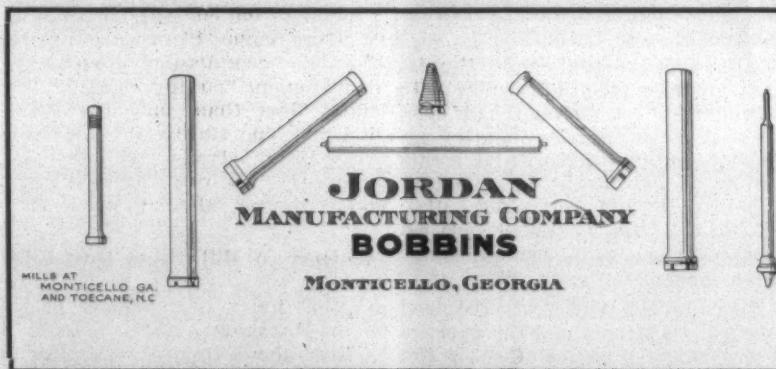
His automobile, due to steering gear trouble, left the road and crashed into a stump, throwing Mr. Clark, his wife and his father, Chief Justice Walter Clark of the North Carolina Supreme Court through the wind shield.

John W. Clark and his wife both received painful cuts that required several stitches, while Judge Clark received a severe gash on his head that was at first thought to be serious, but later proved to be only a bad cut.

They received medical attention at Carthage and were carried to Raleigh, N. C., the next day.

Americans Active in Cape Mohair Market.

Mohair buyers for American account controlled the Port Elizabeth market during May, Consul Davis advises the Department of Commerce. The declared exports to the United States for that month were 770,200 pounds of mohair, valued at \$450,000, compared with 91,867 in April and 15,011 pounds in March. Stocks of the New mohair clip have recently been estimated at 7,000 bales of summer firsts, 2,250 bales of kids, and 4,250 bales of mixed hair and inferior firsts.



E SURE **E** DOES
WASHING POWDER
MAKE SUDS

CLEANING MILL FLOORS

Dirt, grease and oil solvent. Most efficient, economical, effective and practical of all cleansers. Soluble.

MAKES JELLY SOAP

Sent on Trial, Freight Prepaid

**QUALITY
POLAND**
Poland Soap Works

CARTER D. POLAND
PRESIDENT
ANNISTON, ALA.

BEST ABRASIVE CLEANER

For those who prefer an insoluble cleanser. Unusually light abrasive, barrels weigh less, economy certain.

CLEANS BETTER, QUICKER

Sent on Trial, Freight Prepaid

**CL7 FADES 11
CLEANS 11
DIRT**

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENT.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made easy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the

"finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the

best materials used in their manufacture.

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

P. D. JOHNSON Co., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta Ga.

Cotton Crop Placed at 11,449,000 Bales.

Washington.—This year's cotton crop was placed at 11,449,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight in the second forecast of the season announced today by the department of agriculture, basing its estimate on the condition of the crop July 25, which was 70.8 per cent of a normal crop.

There was a decline of 0.4 points in condition from June 25 to July 25, the condition of June 25 having been 71.2 per cent of a normal on which the first forecast of the season, 11,65,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, was based. The average change in the last ten years between June 25 and July 25 was a decline of 3.9 points.

The condition of the crop on July 25 by states follows:

Virginia 80; North Carolina 78; South Carolina 60; Georgia 54; Florida 65; Alabama, 70; Mississippi 74; Louisiana 70; Texas 72; Arkansas 81; Tennessee 85; Missouri 90; Oklahoma 75; California 95; Arizona 86; New Mexico 85.

The final outturn of the crop, the department announced, may be of percentage of abandonment in the larger or smaller than forecast to-day as conditions developing during

the remainder of the season prove more or less favorably than average.

Crops of previous years and the July condition in those years follow:

Year	Crop Condition	July 25
1921	7,953,641	64.7
1920	13,439,603	74.1
1919	11,420,763	67.1
1918	12,040,532	73.6
1917	11,302,375	70.3
1914 (record)	16,134,390	76.4
1912-21 average	12,279,348	72.0

The acreage of cotton abandoned to July 1 was summarized at 70.1 per cent, the department announced in a supplemental statement issued in response to senate resolutions.

In its supplemental report the department announced 295 replies as to abandonment of acreage had been received from commissioners of agriculture and the agricultural agents of the various counties in the cotton growing state. There are 846 cotton growing counties, so that the 295 replies received account for only about 34 per cent of the counties.

The number of replies received from county agents and the average from replies by states follow:

Virginia, six replies average 49.2

per cent of abandonment; North Carolina 40 and 5.5; South Carolina, 26 and 4.8; Georgia 46 and 11.4; Florida 23 and 9.2; Alabama 67 and 3.3; Mississippi 27 and 4.8; Louisiana 17 and 15.1; Texas 20 and 7.8; Oklahoma 32 and 4.4; Arkansas 16 and 3.9; Tennessee 15 and 2.2, and Missouri 3 and 0.7.

The estimate of acreage of the crop reporting board, issued July 3, which was 34,852 acres, related to cotton in cultivation on June 25 after practically all of the indicated abandonment had taken place, the department's statement said.

Replies from commissioners of agriculture came from seven states. Florida's commission reported abandonment "no appreciable;" Alabama, "less than one per cent;" Mississippi, "no statistics;" Louisiana, "very little;" Texas, "44 per cent;" Arkansas, "not over 0.2 per cent," and Tennessee "about 15 per cent."

Manager of Mill Takes Own Life.

Victor Jones, 38, manager of the Victor-Monaghan mills, Seneca, S. C., died about four o'clock this afternoon after having fired a bullet through his left breast several hours

earlier in the day. In a note left by Mr. Jones he stated that he had spent \$3,000 of the company's money and worry over this shortage is thought to have been the reason for the deed.

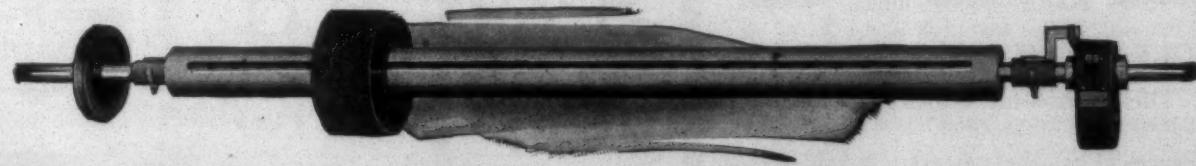
Auditors have been checking his accounting ledgers during the past several days and a meeting of the executives of the mill was to have been held soon, it was stated.

Mr. Jones has been manager of the mills here for approximately nine years and was held in high regard by a large circle of friends over this entire section. He has lived at Seneca the greater part of his life and worked through the plant to the position of manager. Besides his wife and two sons, ages 16 and 5 years, the deceased is survived by an aged father who resides at Anderson.

Persians to Wear Domestic Clothes.

Persian merchants and other trade classes in Isfahan recently agreed to wear only clothes made of Persian cloth in order to discourage and curtail the large textile imports. A movement is now being launched obligating all government officials to wear home-made clothes.

Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds



Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. Terryberry, 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

Established 1868

Manufacturers of Speeders, Skewers, Warp Bobbins, Filling Bobbins, Cap Spinning Bobbins, Northrop Loom Bobbins, Twister Bobbins, Twister Spools, Warper Spools, Comber Rolls, Quills, Underclearer Rolls (plain or covered).

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

57 EDDY STREET

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SHUTTLES

We make a specialty of shuttles for all makes of looms, both plain and automatic. Correspondence solicited.

Manchester Testing House.

(Continued from Page 13)

when it is desirable to make a critical examination at the Testing House of material in respect of manufacture. Convenient means for undertaking such work are provided in the Cloth Inspection Room, where apparatus is installed for the examination of whole pieces by reflected and transmitted light.

Samples of sized or finished materials submitted for certain tests require to be washed prior to testing in order to effect the removal of foreign matter. A laundry fitted with suitable washing and drying apparatus is available for this purpose.

Knitted Outerwear Bureau Launches Extensive Campaign.

Never before in the history of the industry has there been available to retail merchants such a comprehensive service as that now offered by the Knitted Outerwear Bureau.

This Bureau, representing the leading manufacturers and wholesalers of Knitted Outerwear throughout the country, was not content, like so many trade organizations with similar vociferating "by more," "sell more" this, that or the other thing. It determined to deserve the active support and co-operation of the trade, just as its members were continually striving to make their Knitted Outerwear deserve the preference of the public.

First of all the Bureau launched a nation-wide campaign of education to let every one know the meaning of the term Knitted Outerwear, the scope of the industry's products and the character of the merchandise offered, not by a single manufacturer or small group of manufacturers, but of all the concerns associated in promoting their industry. Every retailer has seen the results of this work in the tremendous vogue for things knitted and in the insistent demand from his customers for Knitted Outerwear of wool, of silk and of fibre silk.

Having helped to develop the broad basis of existing demand for Knitted Outerwear, the bureau entered upon an extensive campaign of service to aid the merchant to benefit by it most through increased sales and better profits.

A book recently issued by the Bureau, entitled "How to Sell More Knitted Outerwear," tells something of this campaign and demonstrates how intensely practical is the service it offers to the merchant. Every page of this book is crammed with usable ideas on merchandising, advertising and selling, as well as with descriptions and illustrations of the sales material which the Bureau offers free of charge. The value of this book is not confined to any one class of merchants. It has been developed to serve the Department Store, the Garment Shop, the Haberdashery, the Sporting Goods Store, and the Dry Goods Store of every type.

One of the most widely appealing features of this book is its free mat service. Five pages are crammed with high quality, up-to-the-minute

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

illustrations of Knitted Outerwear for newspaper use. No manufacturers names are mentioned, no trademarks are shown. The cuts simply illustrate in a sales-producing way representative garments drawn in a style such as used by the foremost stores. Any merchant can find in this showing cuts that he can use to advantage in his advertising.

Closely tied up with these cuts is an extended series of copy suggestions—headlines and paragraphs that will help the merchant or his advertising writer to produce the sort advertising that sell the merchandise he has in stock.

One of the most striking features of the whole service is a set of four beautiful window cards, lithographed in full colors. Actual garments were posed on attractive models and painted in oils by the country's foremost illustrators. Nothing like these "Posterettes" has ever before been used to illustrate Knitted Outerwear, and any merchant might be proud to use them in attracting attention to and creating interest in his windows. The book shows these designs in black and white so the merchant can choose the ones he would like to have—the Mountain Scene, Sea Beach Scene, Country Scene or Midway Scene.

Slide-advertising is that branch of advertising which has to do with presenting the merchant's message before the concentrated attention of the local movie patrons. It is included in the Service of the Bureau; a choice of four attractive, hand colored picture slides being offered, showing Knitted Outerwear, respectively, for House and Street Wear, for Sports Wear, for Outdoor Wear and for the Kiddies. These slides, also sent free upon assurance of their use, bear the natty imprinted name and address of the individual store for which each is made.

In order that the merchant might tie together all of his advertising activities and link up his store with the national work of the Bureau he is offered the Symbol of the Industry, in the form of a declarative for his window, door or show-case, a store hanger or shelf and counter cards. This Symbol on a store window indicates a cooperating merchant, a merchant who has behind his store the power of a great united industry.

For Sale.

- 2—12x6 H. & B. slubbers, 60 spindles each.
- 4—10x5 H. & B. intermediate speeders 90 spindle each, splendid condition, delivery now.
- 6—7x3½ H. & B. speeders, 160 spindles each.
- 1—2 cyl. Lowell slasher, cyl. 5 & 7' large size box positive drive, excellent condition, for immediate shipment. Price right.
- 11—No. 90 Universal quill winders.
- 10—No. 50 Universal cone winders.
- 1—40" C. & M. cloth brusher.
- 1—40" C. & M. 3 roll steam calender.
- 1—40" C. & M. folder.
- 1—44" C. & M. folder, adjustable 4-4 to 1 4-4 yards.



Which Wire Will Get Hot First?

Obviously, the larger the piece of metal the better it serves as a conductor. The wires in an electric heater and the filament in a lamp get red hot, while the wiring that conducts the electricity to them remains cool, because the latter are larger and contain more metal.

On the same principle, the metal parts of "Union" Renewable Fuses keep cool while other fuses get hot and burn the fibre casing. In many fuses both caps actually weigh less than one of the "Union" caps.

The heavy construction of "Union" caps is only one of the reasons why "Union" Renewable Fuses last longer and withstand more blowouts than any other fuse.

Another reason is the substantial character of the casing itself, made of unusually tough fire-resisting fibre. Still another is the "Union" link, which operates without flash or violence. In every detail—"Union" Fuses are built not only to give protection but, through long life, to give it at the lowest possible cost.

The "Union" saves more than ANY other Renewable Fuse.

Send for descriptive booklet containing valuable fuse facts.

Chicago Fuse Mfg Co.

Manufacturers of Switch and Outlet Boxes, Cut-Out Bases, Fuse Plugs, Automobile Fuses, Renewable and Non-Renewable Enclosed Fuses.

CHICAGO

NEW YORK



'UNION'
RENEWABLE
FUSES

Practical Discussions by Practical Men

Saw Tooth Roofs.

Editor:

I would like to ask one who has had practical experience why they prefer a weave shed with monitor roof, saw tooth roof or ventilated roof. I would like to know all of the advantages of this type of construction.

ROOF.

Management of Help—Today and Thirty Years Ago.

(By W. W. Ware, Alexander City, Alabama.)

Let us go back to our boyhood days, in the mill, thirty years ago. Did you ever have your boss pull your hair, kick you and take your tobacco away from you. If you have, then you will appreciate the way help was treated in the early days as compared with the way they are managed and treated today.

When I was a small boy, only nine years of age, my father had an arm cut off in the picker room, so it was up to my brother and I to keep the wolf away from the door. We went to the mill from the school room. He started sweeping in the weave room at 20 cents a day and I started sweeping in spinning room at 10 cents a day—not by the hour but by the day. We went to work at 6 a. m., stopped at 12 for dinner, and started again at 12:30 and stopped at 6:30. The long hours were awful. I had to sweep under 22 frames and over a large spare floor, and also pick my waste.

Of course I do not say this was the case in all mills, but it was the case in the mill where I worked. The boss would come by and pull me out of the waste by my hair and take my tobacco from me. He would tell me he would fire me if I told it and you know I did not tell it. I would tell my mother I lost my tobacco.

Every two or three weeks they would send me out to get a whipping and the second hand would go along to see that it was well done. If we were not whipped, it would only be a few days before the superintendent would bring us a notice to vacate the house at once, and you can guess how many of us missed the whipping when they sent us out for it.

Twenty-five years ago mills were scarce. We spent 11 years in the first mill under several different superintendents and overseers. I could not tell much difference between them. We were scared of the boss and if he went by us without speaking, we knew he was hunting the second hand to send us out for a whipping.

I swept three years for 10 cents a day, made bands one year, and then they put me to doffing at 20 cents a day. After doffing four years I went to oiling at 35 cents a day. I was rising fast then and at the end of 11 years I was up to second hand at 65 cents a day and I thought I was the most important boy in town.

U. S. OIL & SUPPLY CO.

GENERAL OFFICE & WORKS, PROVIDENCE

ATLANTA, GA.

NORRIS BROS., Distributors
Greenville, S. C.

PITTSFIELD, ME.

I sometimes look back to those days and wonder how we all stood it. I lost my job in a short while because I tried to be kind to the help.

Now consider the help of today. Do they drive them? Not at all. If a man wants to keep good help he must lead the way. First, he must be kind and firm and never make promises to anyone. If anyone wants to change to another job, or different departments sides, do not get mad and fuss with them as they used to do with us. Speak kindly and tell them you will see what you can do. When I was a boy I could

get the overseer to promise me anything, but he would never do anything but send me out to get a thrashing.

Of course the law will not let children work at all now under 14 years. That is all right, but I started at nine years and have been in the spinning room ever since. That was 30 years ago and I have as good health as any man. For the past few years I have had the pleasure of working some of the same men that were so hard on me, but the way I was treated surely did teach me how to appreciate a kind overseer.

Today I find that the man who leads the way will always have a job while the other man is hunting one. A man must be strict and first get the confidence of help. Then if kind treatment will not get the work out of them there is not way to get them to work. I remember I took a small mill on hosiery yarn. The first day I worked and watched and when the frames were about half full, the spinners would get their sides in an awful mess. That night I started to leave, but the boss carder was a close friend of mine and asked me to try the job as long as a week, and for his sake I decided to do so. So I started on my second day with a determination to either make the job run better or to go. I went to the second hand in spinning and told him to shut down the room for a little while, and take off 34 twist gear on No. 17s yarn and put on 37 twist gear and on the 12s to take off 45 and put on a 48 gear. He did so and asked me if I really meant to close the room down as they had always put in twist in place of taking it out when the work ran bad. In that case they had put in too much and the ends would flop together and come down 6 and 8 in a place.

Then I went to the winder room and called for the scraper gauge.

The second hand got it and showed me how they had him set the scrapers on, different numbers of yarn and honestly they were scraping all the life out of the yarn. So I set them my way and got some of the slack twisted yarn we were running and made a can and took it over to the knitting mill to try it out. It ran so well that the boss knitter wanted to case up all of the old yarn and start on the yarn we were then making.

My spinners went from 6 to 8 sides to 10 and 12; my winders from 35 spindles to 50 and we did not have any knotters then. I did not want to leave, the job was too easy. That is where a lot of us make mistakes. Of course that is not the case every time and spinning runs bad, but there is a cause and a remedy for spinning running badly. Sometimes the overseer can get in and lead the way for a little while and it does a lot of good. No man is perfect in spinning, but things come up so far apart that if a man does not watch awfully close he will forget more than he learns.

I had a superintendent to tell me not long ago that there was nothing to spinning if the cotton was carded right and it would certainly spin. However, I differ with him. The spinning can ruin the yarn the same as any other process. The winders can ruin it and it pays to have good men all the way through. Of course the work must be carded right, but I mean to say that the yarn can be ruined even by the last machine.

The better the work runs the better the class of help you can keep, and the more you watch the spin-

ning the better it is for you. Help past three years, to beneficiaries of that is dissatisfied on the job, in deceased employees or to disabled spite of all the pleasures they may employees. The plan was put into have outside, will not be satisfied effect April 30, 1919, and provides and will not stay. A man should that all employees who have been judge his help according to his own with the company for six months or feelings and never tell them to do more are insured, at no cost to them- anything until he means for it to selves, in amounts ranging from be done. Almost any man can sit \$1,000 to \$1,500, depending on length in the office and give orders, but it of service.

A provision was added to the plan in 1920 whereby if an employee is totally and permanently disabled, prior to attaining the age of sixty years, payment of amount of insurance will be made. This is in addition to whatever benefits may accrue to the employee from the operation of workmen's compensation laws. It also protects the employee who may be totally and permanently disabled outside of working hours and whose case would, therefore, not be covered by the provisions of the workmen's compensation laws.

Soviet Russia Cotton Mills Handicapped.

Cotton mills in Soviet Russia are depending entirely upon accumulated raw cotton stocks in order to exist even under the present low scale of production, says the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce. This situation is brought about principally because of the decreased cotton acreage and yield per acre compared with that of the pre-revolutionary period, to the decay of the irrigation system, and to the total absence of fertilizer. The stock of cotton found in 1919 at Turkestan gins was about 7,500,000 poods (1 pood = 36.412 pounds). As the cotton mills required at that time but a million poods of cotton a year, this stock appeared very large, but in reality is very small, when it is considered that the mills in 1922 will require 4,500 poods of cotton.

The textile trusts have been supplied with a stock of cotton which will last about one year; the cotton mills receiving free about 3,700,000 poods and the Central Cotton Committee, a distributing agent for the Soviet Government, about 3,600,000 poods. This Committee, which had the task of restoring cotton production, had only this small stock to work with. The Committee was supposed to obtain operating funds by selling this stock to the various textile trusts. As the trusts did not have much money they could not buy and the Committee was forced either to sell its stock to foreign countries or to offer it to the trusts at greatly reduced prices; 300,000 poods were disposed of to the trusts at a price 30 per cent of pre-war costs, while the second lot of 500,000 poods were sold at 40 per cent of pre-war costs, giving the mills in the trusts one year's supply in all. The trusts were to pay the Central Cotton Committee for the raw cotton manufactured goods. Recently their obligations to the Committee amounted to 7,800,000 yards of cotton piece goods.

Group Insurance at Du Pont Plants.

Under the group insurance plant of the Du Point Company, a total of \$420,114 has been paid, during the

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

MERROWING

Established 1838

FOR—
Stocking Welting
Toe Closing
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production
Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

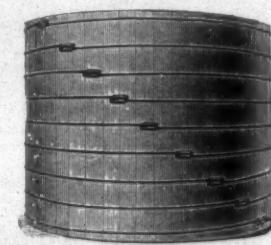


Tanks for all Purposes

Vats for DYES and SIZINGS

G. Woolford Wood Tank
Mfg. Company

710 Lincoln Bldg. PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways
Sliver Lap Machines
Ribbon Lap Machines
Comber Draw Boxes

Detaching Roll for Combers
Drawing Frames
Slubbers
Intermediate Frames

25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED

For Prices and Circular Write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

Spartan Sizing Compound Co.

WITHERSPOON & WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of
Spartan Compounds,
Tallows and Gums

Thursday, August 3, 1922.

**Seamless**

with a double rolled top.

Clear Entrance and Exit

The sliver always coils up evenly inside this Laminar Roving Can—there is no top sway. Smooth inside and finished with a moisture-proof coating. Outside painted or varnished as desired. Ten and twelve inch diameter. And when you write your order for fiber trucks, baskets and cars, see that it also calls for Laminar Receptacles. Of course we make a seamed roving can—The Twentieth Century.

Send for our new book, "Laminars, the Receptacles That Stand the Gaff."

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE COMPANY

Sole proprietors and manufacturers
New England Dept.: 12 Pearl St., BostonC. C. Bell, Vice-Pres.,
Resident Manager
Home Office — Wilmington, Delaware.

Factories at Wilmington and Newark, Del.

LAMINAR
MILL RECEPTACLES

STRUCTURAL and Bar Steel, Ornamental Iron, Lupton Steel Windows, Chicago Tanks and Towers. REINFORCING BARS AND LUPTON STEEL WINDOWS in stock in our Charlotte warehouse. Immediate shipment. We are prepared to cut and fabricate reinforcing bars. Send plans or list of material for prices. Our Engineering Force is at Your Service.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY
4 Realty Building CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**Standard Size of the South**

Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills using Sizol

THE SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Jersey City, N. J.

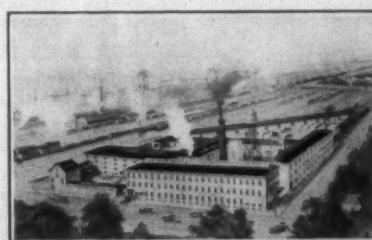
Nitro, W. Va.

Sixings

Softeners

Finishing

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark, Spartanburg, S. C.

DAVID BROWN
Pres. and Treas.GEORGE G. BROWN
Asst. Treas. and Mgr.**THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY**

Lawrence, Mass.

NOTE our New Factory Additions and Improved Facilities for
Manufacturing Our**"HIGH GRADE"**
Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

LOWELL SHUTTLE COMPANY

Manufacturers of

BOBBINS SPOOLS SHUTTLES

Write or Telegraph for Quotations

Office and Factory: 19 Tanner St., LOWELL, MASS.

***Preparation of Cloth For Finishing.**

(Continued From Page 17.)

ference a committee was formed to go into the question of the fastness of colors to bleaching. There are difficulties in the matter, but the committee is making headway. Then we have recently had the laundries putting in their word on this matter. Perhaps this industry can again be roped in and work of general importance done.

Cotton Carding.

(Continued from Page 15)

When such chemical faults as have been described are pointed out to manufacturers it is frequently contended that the bleaching is at fault. We do not, of course, contend that our bleaching is never at fault, but it should be borne in mind that attempts are made to remove foreign matters such as paraffin w have referred to by more drastic methods of bleaching the finisher is running two serious risks, that first being that of rendering his cloth unsuitable for the finished effect that is required, and more serious still the risk of weakening or actually rotting the cloth. Short of running these risks it may be taken that the finisher is continuously attempting to remove all foreign matters as completely as practicable.

far from the cylinder; card moving out of proper position by driving belt; neglecting to remove flat stripings from doffer cover; cylinder dropped a trifle due to slack cone bush; fillet slack at places, badly shaped tail-ends, or devoid of wires at intervals; rounds of fillet not wound close enough, or slipped to one side of card; bare surfaces not true'd up; wire knocked down; front knife plate set too near; card not stripped often enough, or at irregular intervals; excessive fly beneath undercasings; grinding of wire not under proper attended to; driving band for the flat brush, too slack; cylinder losing moisture.

der rotated too fast when stripping clothing on occasional flats in bad condition; wire knocked down on cylinder or doffer due to carelessly handling the stripping brush, especially if the latter has a metal cover on.

Neppy Web. Waste wedged between the ends of taker-in, doffer, and cylinder, and frame-work of card; cylinder and doffer set too close; oil on card clothing; grinding of cylinder, doffer, and flats not accomplished often enough or very carelessly carried out; flats set too close to, or to far from, the cylinder; front knife plate rough, buckled, bent, or dirty, waste wedged between the undercasing perforations or bars and the mote knives; doffer comb set too close to the doffer; taker-in cover an incorrect distance from the feed plate; grinding of clothing not accomplished often enough or carelessly performed; waste from beneath the taker-in, cylinder not removed often enough; damp cotton; heavy carding in combination with close settings; cylinder and doffer not stripped often enough or the stripping brush not acting deep enough; taker-in teeth damaged; doffer not stripped before starting up after the doffer comb band has broken; waste gathered in spaces where badly shaped tail-ends occur; feed roller clearer waste passing forward at intervals.

Web Sagging and Following Doffer. Doffer comb too high or too low in position or too slow in speed; speed of calender rollers too slow; doffer comb too far from doffer wire, dirty, or insufficient length of stroke; doffer trumpet dirty, sticky, or rough; doffer wire hooped, or hollow in places; draughts reaching the card; thick and thin places in lap and bad piecing; too much moisture in atmosphere; doffer comb fitting badly; excessive vibration in comb box, or driving band too tight; wire slightly rusty; atmosphere too dry; rotation of top calender roller impeded; scutcher lap on card standing overnight and for the flat brush, too slack; cylinder losing moisture.

Improvement in Cuban Textile Situation Reported.

Washington, July 2.—A general improvement in the textile situation in Cuba is reported by Commercial Attache Jones in a cable dispatch to the Department of Commerce. Purchases for cash are being made from new supplies in the United States by many firms which have recently settled outstanding accounts with American manufacturers, at heavy discounts.

Beach cloths are selling very well. The trade in this line is reported to be 100 per cent better than a year ago. The import manifests reflect the improvement as follows: Ready made clothing totaled 232 items in April and 704 in May. Nine-tenths of these items came from the United States. Textiles in general rose from 3,901 boxes in April to 5,812 in May, in addition to heavy shipments of miscellaneous piece goods. Stockings, in the cheaper grade, of which there was a shortage in April, rose from a total of 522 items in April to 804 in May. All but 32 of these items were from the United States.

Men Cling to Skirt Costumes in Balkans.

Predeal, Transylvania.—Since Rumania wrested Transylvania from the Austrians efforts have been made to get the men to discard their skirts and wear modern masculine attire. But they have resisted all attempts to deprive them of their hand-embroidered shirtwaists and lace-trimmed petticoats. They declare that trousers and coats are unsightly as well as unsanitary and unbecoming, and they have given notice to the Rumanian authorities that they will brook no invasion of their traditional habits of dress.

In this part of the Balkans the raiment of the women is no less novel than that of the men. The well-to-do natives wear garments made of solid gold coins over rich lace embroidery. The coins are handed down to them as heirlooms from generation to generation, the number and weight of the gold pieces being a sure token to the outside world of the degree of opulence of the wearer and an ever-present incentive to the neighboring swains to marry them.

Higher Combed Yarn Prices Hard to Obtain.

New Bedford.—Frederick B. Mack and Company, of this city, say in their weekly yarn letter:

"There has been considerable inquiry during the week and an unmistakable tendency to increase the size of the commitments, although the deliveries continue to be almost wholly confined to the near months, with very little extended future business."

"Southern spinners are displaying a very much stiffer price attitude than the Eastern yarn mills, relatively speaking, and this is probably due to the well sold position in which the Southern mills are now placed. Southern yarn quota-

tions are being steadily and determinedly advanced in proportion to the rise in raw cotton, and very seldom are the prices shaded, except in the case of stocks held by certain commission houses and bought some time ago when prices were lower.

In the East spinners are still badly in need of business and, although they declare that prices have got to be advanced in view of the higher raw material costs, it is usually possible to find some spinner who is sufficiently anxious for business to forego this increase for the present and accept contracts on the old basis, particularly when he happens to have still on hand enough cotton to complete the order—cotton which was bought some time ago at a lower level than those prevailing at the present time. Owing to this condition it has not yet been possible to obtain any materially higher prices for Eastern combed yarns, and the market levels stand approximately at the same figures as last week.

"Production in the Eastern yarn mills still is far from normal, though the Southern spinners as a rule are running at full capacity."

Mill Superintendent Shot.

Macon, Ga.—Lonnie W. Green, superintendent of one of the mills of the Bibb Mfg. Company, and two members of the baseball team of that company are in a local hospital seriously wounded as a result of a shooting affray early Saturday morning.

Green was shot three times through the abdomen, Lewis Thompson, catcher on the team, has a bullet wound in the lungs, and Allen B. Layfield, operator, was shot three times in the arm. It is said that Green attempted to quiet a boisterous crowd in front of his home at 3 o'clock in the morning and the crowd, after dispersing returned to the scene. Thompson and Layfield are said to have stopped on Green's porch and Thompson is reported to have shot Layfield and then shot Green. The mill superintendent, although wounded, shot Thompson, it is said.

New Textile Mills in Lithuania.

A modern mill has been built by Lithuanian-American capital in Kovno for the manufacture of clothing on a large scale. The owners of the mill also plan to erect a linen mill shortly, says Trade Commissioner Groves, Riga, reporting to the Department of Commerce.

Swedish Textile Industry Curtails.

The Swedish textile industry is experiencing serious difficulties, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner Sorensen, Copenhagen, and recently twenty mills employing about 2,000 workers were forced to adopt a schedule of three working days a week. Increased imports of ready-made clothing and wool and cotton piece goods during the last few months caused this reduction in hours. The domestic demand is very small and so mills can not manufacture for stock.

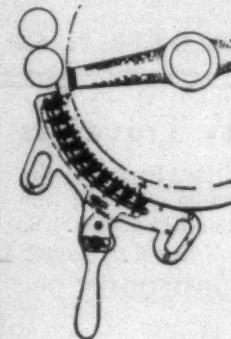
UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON

Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

CHARLOTTE OFFICE
804 Realty Building
FREDERICK JACKSON

—Agents—

ATLANTA OFFICE
1121 Candler Bldg.
WINTHROP S. WARREN

**Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns**

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will enable you to manufacture stronger and cleaner yarns, with smallest percentage of waste. Send for large list that have already adopted them.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company
L. D. ARMSTRONG, President
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Gum Tragafol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

Gum Tragafol is Cheaper
than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY
247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston



Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER
Greenville, S. C.

The humid atmosphere in textile mills causes employees to consume large quantities of water. These employees require cool water supplied in a sanitary manner—the "old tin cup" won't do.

A PURO Cooler with its Sanitary Fountain is the logical dispenser of Pure Cool Drinking water.

We are holding a copy of catalog for you—may we send it?

Made only by the

PURO SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAIN CO.,

Haydenville, Mass.

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Commission Merchants
Cotton Piece Goods and Cotton Yarns
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Providence, R. I.

UNIFORM IN APPLICATION

Victrolyn

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS

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Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.

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Southern Representative, DAVID HARRIMAN, Jr. 10 S. McDowell St., Charlotte, N.C.

Guaranteed Quality—Demonstrations Made

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was dull during the past week and prices showed a tendency to ease off as the week closed. Southern two-ply combed peeler skeins and warps were slightly lower. Carded knitting yarns showed no change from the early part of the week, having been proportionately lower than combed yarns. One of the bright spots of the week was the continued demand for insulating purposes. It was reported that many orders for fine magnet yarns were placed at about two cents less than the market, while the coarser numbers, as 6s and 8s, were bought at prices nearer the market level.

The number of inquiries from knitters apparently shows that many manufacturers are in need of yarns, but are not willing to pay present market prices on account of the uncertainty of cotton prices. Very few orders materialized from the numerous inquiries, but sellers found a good deal of encouragement in the interest shown by the knitters.

While the weaving trades are reported to be showing increased activity, very little of this was reflected in the yarn market. Very few orders came from the weavers, although there were many inquiries as the week closed.

Where combed yarns were concerned, little change was noted in the early part of the week. There were occasional sales of small lots of single combed, with prices showing considerable irregularity. There was little activity in mercerized yarns and little change was noted in prices.

Yarn prices in this market were quoted as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.	30s	35 1/2 @
12s to 14s	32s	36 1/2 @
2-ply 16s	34s	37 @
2-ply 20s	38s	40 @
2-ply 24s	40s	41 @
2-ply 26s	42s	42 @
2-ply 30s	44s	43 @
2-ply 40s	50s	49 @
2-ply 50s	61s	59 @

2-ply 30s 35 1/2 @

2-ply 40s 36 1/2 @

2-ply 50s 37 @

2-ply 60s 39 @

2-ply 70s 40 @

2-ply 80s 41 @

2-ply 30s 35 1/2 @

2-ply 40s 36 1/2 @

2-ply 50s 37 @

2-ply 60s 39 @

2-ply 70s 40 @

2-ply 80s 41 @

2-ply 30s 35 1/2 @

2-ply 40s 36 1/2 @

2-ply 50s 37 @

2-ply 60s 39 @

2-ply 70s 40 @

2-ply 80s 41 @

2-ply 30s 35 1/2 @

2-ply 40s 36 1/2 @

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2-ply 80s 41 @

2-ply 30s 35 1/2 @

2-ply 40s 36 1/2 @

2-ply 50s 37 @

2-ply 60s 39 @

2-ply 70s 40 @

Thursday, August 3, 1922.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Cotton Goods

New York.—Trading in the cotton goods markets was very quiet during the week, but prices held steady. Progress in bringing prices on many finished lines to a parity with gray goods costs is very slow and considerable irregularity in prices is noted. Trading was held back by the lack of confidence in the future course of cotton. A marked disposition to await the government crop report which was due early this week was noted. After the report is out it is thought that buyers will feel more settled in their ideas as to cotton prices.

A better business was reported in some lines of sheets and pillow cases and on some lines of branded 4-4 bleached cottons. The opening of gingham lines for the spring is still being delayed and what goods are being sold from stock now are being priced at last spring's figures. One some fine line of ginghams, mills have already sold up their lines and withdrawn from the market. A fair business is reported in tissues and novelties, while staple wash goods in printed styles are moving very slowly.

The market for print cloths and sheetings was slow and fine combed yarn goods were quieter than they have been in some times.

It is thought that the dull trade that has marked the past two weeks will not last much longer. Many orders that have been withheld on account of the various factors that are disturbing the market, cannot be deferred much longer and the usual midsummer dullness is expected to end with the next few weeks. In the meantime, most buyers of cotton goods are operating almost entirely on a hand to mouth basis.

Some of the wide print cloth numbers were offered 1-8c lower during the day for August deliveries. Trading was very small. On 38 1-2 inch 64x60s some traders would accept 8 1-2c and on 68x72s some mills would take 9 1-2c. These figures did not care to move freely at greater concessions preceding the cotton report due next week. On 60x48s the market held firm at 7 5-8c.

Sheetings were quiet with much the same indications of easing as noted in some of the staple print cloths. The volume of business done was so small that traders were indifferent to the declines.

Business in the tire fabrics markets still continues on a firm, steady basis, although quantities specified in individual orders are somewhat smaller than might be expected, ac-

cording to traders. Cotton ducks were stronger Saturday, presumably reacting to the strength in the raw cotton market, and although no changes were made in prices, some substantial orders were reported. Silk and cotton mixtures continue quiet, with very little inquiry. All of these markets are being retarded appreciably by the cotton situation, and traders are awaiting Tuesday's report before committing themselves beyond their actual monetary requirements.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s....	7
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s....	6 1/2
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s....	6 1/2
Grad goods, 38 1-2-in., 64x64s....	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s....	9 1/2
Gray goods, 38-in., 80x80s....	12 1/2
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.....	12 1/2
Brown sheetings, 4-yard.....	11 1/2
Brown sheetings, So. Stnd....	13 1/2
Tickings, 8-ouncee	22 1/2
Denims, 2.20	18 1/2
Staple ginghams	14 1/2
Dress ginghams	18@20 1/2
Standard prints	10 1/2
Kid finished cambrics....	8 1/2@9 1/2

Russia Exporting Flax to Germany.

The Russian Textile Syndicate has just closed a contract providing for the export of 4,500 short tons of flax to Germany. Payments for this flax will be used to purchase dyes and technical equipment for Russian textile mills. Consul Donegan, Konigsberg, reported to the Department of Commerce declares that the transaction is looked upon as being of great importance as it is expected to result in a regular exchange of goods between the Russian textile industry and foreign countries without which there can be no resumption of productivity in Russian mills.

Improved Employment in Danish Textile Mills.

Department of Commerce dispatches from Assistant Trade Commissioner Sorensen, Copenhagen, states that the 133 large and small manufacturers who belong to the Danish Association of Textile Manufacturers, report that there has been some improvement of late in employment and sales but that there are no immediate prospects of resuming further production. In normal times the members of the Association employ approximately 13,000 hands, of whom only 8,000 were working at the close of the lockout in May.



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Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1 1-8 cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

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By patronizing us you are sure of satisfaction. You also strengthen the Carolina staple industry.

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BLEACHING OIL
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CREAM SOFTENER

HYDROSULPHITE
For Stripping and Discharge Printing

LEVULINE
To soften Sulphur and Developed Black

ANTISTAIN

ALIZARINE ASSISTANTS

MONOPOLE OIL
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SCROOPING COMPOUND

For Silk and Cotton Hosiery



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Wm. P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative
P. O. Box 792 GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are uniformly tempered which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.

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"Warp Dressing Service Improves Weaving"

NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

HYDROSULPHITES
Bisulphite of Soda-Powder

Send Us a Trial Order

Sample Card and Lowest Quotations on Request

H.A. METZ & CO., Inc.
One Twenty-Two Hudson Street, New York City.
Boston Philadelphia Providence Chicago
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Want Department

Overhauler Wanted

For card room, 5,000 spindle mill, immediately. Address Overhaul, Care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

Position Wanted.

Position as manager or superintendent of yarn or weave mill. 25 years experience in all departments of cotton mill. Best of reference from past employers. Cotton Mill, Care Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

For Sale.

20,000 warp bobbins, 6" traverse. Whitin medium gravity spindle. A. B. Carter, Gastonia, N. C.

Position Wanted.

Position as manager or superintendent of yarn or weave mill. If your mill is not doing what it should, it will pay you to take the matter up with me. Best of reference from past employers. Cotton Mill, Care Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted.

If your spinning needs overhauling I can furnish you first class men by the day or contract. Address David S. Thomas, Glendale, S. C.



BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS. GREENVILLE, S. C.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:

ROCKFORD, ILL. U. S. A.

HAND KNOTTERS WARP TYING MACHINES
WARP DRAWING MACHINES

SAVE MONEY

Stop wasting time and material splicing rope for card bands and other similar drives and use our double loop hook bands. We make them to fit both grooves and length. Good stock, any size and length. They are always ready, can be put on in a few seconds and they stay put.

We also make single loop (tie) bands for spinning, twisting, spoolers, etc.

Prices and samples on application.

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Box 44 Charlotte, N. C.

A PURE SALT

MYLES SALT CO., LTD.
NEW ORLEANS, U. S. A.

Moreland Size

"The Warps Best Friend"

Moreland Sizing Company
Spartanburg, S. C.

J. T. MORELAND, President

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent. Excellent reason for changing. Would like to submit my references to mill needing high class man. Address No. 3539.

WANT position as superintendent. Now have superintendent's place in medium sized plant, but wish larger job. References as to character and ability. Address No. 3540.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed in large mill shop and have always given satisfaction over long period of years. References to show character, qualifications and training. Address No. 3541.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed as weaver in good mill, but wish to locate in Carolinas or Georgia. High class man who can produce results. Address No. 3542.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or weaver. Now getting \$3,000 salary, but will take place at \$150 a month in more healthy location. Experienced in large mill; both white and colored goods. Married. Good references. Address No. 3543.

WANT position as cloth room overseer second hand in large room. Now employed as overseer in denim plant. Excellent references. Address No. 3544.

COTTON CLASSEUR and stapler desires position, preferably with mill. Experienced and can furnish references. Address No. 3545.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Prefer mill on colored goods. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3546.

WANT position as overseer carding, or carding and spinning. Practical man of long experience who can handle your carding or spinning on economical and paying basis. Address No. 3548.

WANT position as carder. Age 40; 18 years' experience in number of good mills. Gilt edge references. Address No. 3548.

WANT position as overseer weaving, beaming, slashing or quilling. Have handled all of above departments and can give good references. Now overseer weaving in mill on checks and chambrays in mill of 800 looms. Address No. 3549.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder and spinner. Now employed, but wish larger place. Good references. Address No. 3550.

WANT position as overseer of cloth. High class man of good habits who thoroughly understands the efficient handling of cloth room. Address No. 3551.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Age 43; 18 years' as overseer; good record as manager of help. Now employed as carder, but wishes larger place. References. Address No. 3553.

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WANT position as superintendent, manager or office manager in large mill. Can manage plant on efficient basis and would like opportunity to show qualifications to mill needing A1 man. Address No. 3557.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent. Thoroughly qualified in both departments and have had long experience as overseer in a number of

WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Best of references in large mills. Address No. 3558.

WANT position as superintendent. Have successfully run some of the best mills in the South and can furnish references showing long period of satisfactory and productive service. Address No. 3559.

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WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Weaving experience covers period of over 20 years on wide variety of fabrics. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 3563.

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WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Have worked in some of best mills in South and always given good results. Good references. Address No. 3568.

WANT position as overseer carding. Practical man who can handle carding in efficient manner. Long experience. Specially qualified for combed work. Address No. 3568.

WANT position as superintendent. By experience and training am especially fitted to handle combed yarn mill. Will gladly submit references to mill desiring high class, experienced superintendent. Address No. 3569.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Am textile graduate of N. C. State College and have worked around mill all my life. Now employed as overseer spinning. Excellent references. Address No. 3570.

WANT position as cotton classer or buyer for mill in Carolinas or Georgia. Several years' experience in buying and classing long and short cotton, domestic and export. A-1 references. Address No. 3571.

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WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed in medium sized mill, but am not like location of mill. Long experience and thoroughly understand card loom details. Address No. 3570.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Am textile graduate of N. C. State College and have worked around mill all my life. Now employed as overseer spinning. Excellent references. Address No. 3570.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Am textile graduate of N. C. State College and have worked around mill all my life. Now employed as overseer spinning. Excellent references. Address No. 3570.

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WANT position as superintendent, or would accept place as carder or spinner. Many years as superintendent and overseer and can successfully operate any size mill. Good reference. Address No. 3576.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed in good mill. Experienced as superintendent and overseer for more than 20 years. Excellent references. Address No. 3576.

WANT position as outside foreman. Experienced in the work and know how to keep the property up. Married, with family of mill help. Excellent references. Address No. 3577.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. My experience over many years fits me for either of the three positions. Best of references. Address No. 3578.

WANT positions as superintendent, preferably of print cloth mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Thoroughly experienced in handling a mill, but on outside and inside. References. Address No. 3579.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have always gotten good results. Would like opportunity to submit my record to mill needing high class man. Address No. 3580.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long experience and can give best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 3581.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer weaving. Prefer mill making gingham or fancy shirtings. Also consider position finishing and bleaching plant. Good references. Address No. 3582.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in mill on white work. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Thoroughly experienced in cloth room. Address No. 3583.

WANT position as overseer of slasher room, tying-in and drawing-in. Would consider large room only. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3584.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or both. High class man of excellent character and ability to get results. Fine references. Address No. 3585-A.

WANT position as roller coverer, and belt man. Now employed but wish to change. Marrie, age 35, 12 years experience. Good references. Address No. 3585-B.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room, or would consider place as traveling salesman for mill supply house. Excellent references. Address No. 3586.

WANT position as traveling salesman in textile trade. Ten years' experience in this field. Also experienced as weaving and slasher man. Address No. 3587.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Prefer mill in North Carolina. Good man of long experience. References. Address No. 3588.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Best of references to show that I can deliver the goods. Address No. 3589.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Long experience in number of good mills and can give fine references to show character and ability. Address No. 3590.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as assistant superintendent in large mill, but am competent to handle mill. Fine references. Address No. 3591.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Am textile graduate of N. C. State College and have worked around mill all my life. Now employed as overseer spinning. Excellent references. Address No. 3592.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed in good mill but am competent to handle better position. Excellent references. Address No. 3593.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer spinning, or salesman. Many years experience in erecting and overhauling carding and spinning, also as overseer spinning. Good references. Address No. 3594.

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WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or plain weave plant, or overseer carding and spinning. Long experience as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 3596.

WANT position as superintendent, or would accept place as carder and spinner in large mill. Fine references. Address No. 3597.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or assistant superintendent. Am middle-aged man of temperate habits, married, and can give good references from past and present employers. Address No. 3598.

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WANT position as second hand in weaving or loom fixer. Good record and good references to show for it. Address No. 3603.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such in large mill, but prefer change of locality. Excellent references. Address No. 3604.

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WANT position as general manager, superintendent or assistant superintendent. High class man of long experience, and thoroughly understand all phases of cotton manufacturing. Excellent references. Address No. 3606.

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WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Many years' experience and am thoroughly competent to handle either process. References. Address No. 3608.

WANT position as master mechanic. Understand both steam and electric plant, and can handle large or small mill. Address No. 3609.

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SANITARY EQUIPMENT— Pure Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co., Vogel Co., Joseph A.
SANITARY FOUNTAINS— See Drinking Fountains.
SASH, STEEL— Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
SCALLOP MACHINES— Merrow Machine Co.
SCOURING POWDERS— Champion Chemical Co., Midland Chemical Laboratories.
SEWING MACHINES— Merrow Machine Co.
SHAFTING, HANGERS, ETC.— See Power Transmission Machinery.
SHELL STITCH MACHINES— Merrow Machine Co.
SHAFTING— Fafnir Bearing Co., Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
HEET METAL WORK— J. N. McCausland & Co.
HELVING, STEEL— Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
SHUTTLES— Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co., Lowell Shuttle Co., Draper Corporation, U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
SIZING STARCHES, GUMS— Allen, Charles R., Atlantic Dyestuff Co., Arabol Mfg. Co., Bossom & Lane, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Corn Products Refining Co., Drake Corporation, United Chemical Products Co., John P. Marston Co., H. A. Metz & Co., Inc., A. Kipstein & Co., Seydel Chemical Co., The Spartan Sizing Compound Co., Stein, Hall & Co., Jacques, Wolf & Co., Masury-Young Company.
SILENT CHAIN DRIVE— Link-Belt Company, Morse Chain Company.
SKEWERS— U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Courtney, The Dana S., Co., Jordan Mfg. Co.
SKYLIGHT, ROLLED STEEL— Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
SOFTENERS (COTTON)— United Chemical Products Corp., Arabol Mfg. Co., Bossom & Lane, Jacques, Wolf & Co., Metz, H. A., & Co., Inc., Seydel Chemical Co., The
SLASHERS AND EQUIPMENT— Saco-Lowell Shops.
SLASHER HOODS— R. O. Pickens Slasher Hood Co., McCausland, J. N., & Co.
SOAPS— Arabol Mfg. Co., Kipstein, A., & Co., Seydel Chemical Co., The United Chemical Products Co.
SOFTENERS— See Cotton Softeners.
SOLOZONE— Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
SPINDLES— Draper Corporation, Saco-Lowell Shops, Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Whitin Machine Works.
SPINNING FRAME SADDLES— Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
SPINNING RINGS— Draper Corporation, Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co., Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
SPINNING TAPE— American Textile Banding Co.
SPOOLS— Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co., U. S. Bobbin & shuttle Co., Courtney, The Dana S., Co., Jordan Mfg. Co., See Bobbins, Spools, Shuttles, SPROCKETS, SILENT CHAIN—Link-Belt Company, Morse Chain Co.
STARCH— See Sizing, Starch and Gum.
SPOOLES— Draper Corporation, Saco-Lowell Shops, Whitin Machine Works.

STEAM TRAPS— Powers Regulator Co.
STEEL, STRUCTURAL— Southern Engineering Co.
SWITCH BOXES— Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
TANKS— G. Woolford Wood Tank Mfg. Co., Southern Engineering Co.
TAPES, BRAIDS AND EDGINGS— American Textile Banding Co.
TEXTILE MACHINERY SPECIALTIES— Cocker Machine and Foundry Co.
THERMOMETERS— Powers Regulator Co.
TEMPLES— Draper Corporation.
TESTING APPARATUS (FABRICS)— Perkins, B. F., & Son, Inc.
TRANSFER STAMPS— Kaumagraph Co.
TRAPS— See Steam Traps.
TRANSMISSION MACHINERY— Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., East Jersey Pipe Co., Tolhurst Machine Works, Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
TOILETS— Vogel, Jos. A., Co.
TOOL CABINETS AND STANDS, STEEL— Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
TOWERS— G. Woolford Wood Tank Mfg. Co., Southern Engineering Co.
TRANSMISSION SILENT CHAIN— Link-Belt Co., Morse Chain Co.
TRUCKS (MILL)— American Vulcanized Fibre Co.
TRUCKS (AUTOMOBILE)— Cyclone Motors Corporation.
TUBES, PAPER— Southern Novelty Company.
TURBINES (STEAM)— Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
TWISTING MACHINERY— Draper Corporation, Saco-Lowell Shops, Whitin Machine Works.
UNDERWEAR MACHINES— Merrow Machine Co.
VALVES— Powers Regulator Co.
VENTILATING APPARATUS— American Molstening Co., Carrier Engineering Corporation, East Jersey Pipe Co., Parks-Cramer Co., Perkins, B. F., & Son, Inc., Tolhurst Machine Works.
WARPERS— Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Draper Corporation.
WARP DRESSING— Drake Corporation.
SEPARATORS—
WARP STOP MOTION— Draper Corp., R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
WARP TYING MACHINERY— Barber-Colman Co.
WASHERS (FIBRE)— Rogers Fibre Co., American Vulcanized Fibre Co.
WASTE BINS, STEEL— Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
WASTE RECLAIMING MACHINERY— Saco Lowell Shops, Whitin Machine Works.
WATER INTAKE SCREENS— Link-Belt Company.
WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS— Arabol Mfg. Co., Atlantic Dyestuff Co., Bossom & Lane, Marston, John P., Kipstein, A., & Co., Metz, H. A., Newport Chemical Works, Seydel Chemical Co., The Jacques, Wolf & Co.
WATER WHEELS— Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
WELL DRILLING— Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
WINDERS— Saco-Lowell Shops, Universal Winding Co.
WINDOWS— David Lupton's Sons, Inc., Southern Engineering Co.
WINDOW FRAMES AND SASH, STEEL— Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
WHIZZERS— East Jersey Pipe Co., Tolhurst Machine Works.
YARNS— Florsheim, H. A., Gray-Separk Mills.

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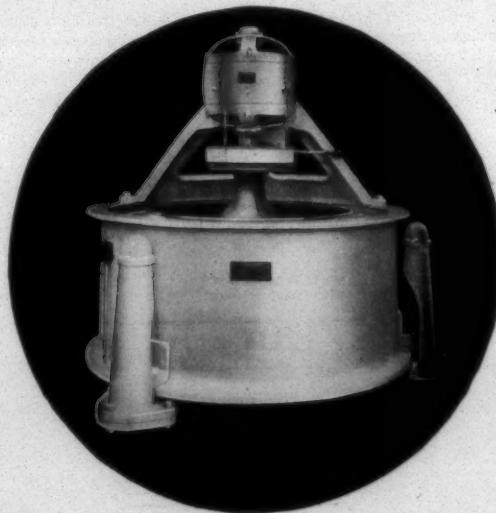
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